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The Washington Post

Today—Fair, warmer.
Tomorrow—Showers; gentle southerly winds.
Yesterday—High, 78; low, 57.
1932—High 82—low 44
Details on back page.

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THREE CENTS.

SENATE VOTES TAX BILL; BEATS SALES LEVY FLAT 10 PER CENT U. S. PAY CUT PROPOSED

U. S. WILL JOIN MONEY SESSION IN LONDON SOON

Stabilization of World
Commodity Prices Are
to Be Discussed.

MELLON INSTRUCTED TO CONFER ON PLANS

Meeting Likely to Be Held
After Lausanne and
Ottawa Sessions.

By HAROLD J. T. HOBAN.

The United States will participate in a conference of the great powers for the purpose of considering the stabilization of world commodity prices, it was officially announced by the State Department yesterday. Invitation to the conference was conveyed to Secretary Stimson by British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay some time ago. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald called the Secretary of State on the transatlantic telephone last week and reiterated personally the invitation.

President Hoover and Secretary Stimson discussed the possibilities of such a conference in the face of the general economic uneasiness and decided that this Government could participate with profit.

In his address to the Senate yesterday, the President alluded to the reasons which counseled American participation in the conference, and the "entirely unjustified" run upon the American dollar from foreign countries and "the diminished and strained economic life of the country."

To Be Held in London.

The details of the projected conference are still to be decided. The place will be London and the date, some time probably after the Lausanne conference and the Imperial trade conference in Ottawa.

It is believed here in authoritative circles that the following subjects will figure prominently in the agenda: Stabilization of prices, the gold standard, credit expansion, future of sterling and other kindred monetary theories.

Certain reservations to the agenda of the conference were specifically made by the State Department. Other reservations, while unexpressed, nevertheless are believed to be implied. The United States will not discuss war debts, disarmament or reparations at the London meeting, and it is believed that the same reserve will be maintained with regard to changes in American tariffs.

The traditional attitude of this Government with regard to war debts and reparations has not changed. America holds the two principles are independent, and under no circumstances capable of consideration to

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Cleric in Congress Race On Modification Plank

St. Joseph, Mo., May 31 (A.P.).—A prohibition modification plank is included in the platform of the Rev. Lloyd Harmon, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church here, who announced his candidacy today for the Republican nomination for representative at large from Missouri.

Bolivia's Delegates Laud Chaco Parley

White Praised as Impartial
After Allegation of U. S.
Using Pressure.

(Associated Press.)

Bolivian delegates yesterday lauded Assistant Secretary Francis White, of the State Department, for his impartiality in presiding over the Chaco nonaggression pact negotiations.

A statement was issued after a newspaper story from La Paz had suggested a returned member of the Bolivian delegation as saying a State Department pressure had brought the Bolivians almost to the point of withdrawing from the negotiations here.

Mr. White's conduct during the course of these negotiations, the statement said, had been "at all times equitable and just, without partiality in his attitude being noticeable in any situation, his attitude being bounded always by a noble spirit of harmony and conciliation."

The Paraguayan delegation expected to prepare a press statement giving the Paraguayan point of view.

Von Papen to Form New Reich Ministry

Former German Attache
Here Is Choice; Hitler
Is Gratified.

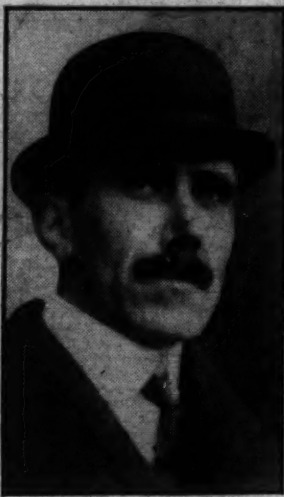
Berlin, May 31 (U.P.).—Adolph Hitler's hopes for Fascist control of the Reich soared tonight when Lieut. Col. Franz von Papen was commissioned to form a bureaucratic "national concentration" government.

President Paul von Hindenburg selected Von Papen, former military attache at Washington, to succeed the resigned Chancellor Heinrich Brüning, ending a day of political conferences, which were marked by riotous Fascist demonstrations in which half a dozen police and civilians were wounded.

The proposed new cabinet, which Von Papen hopes to announce tomorrow, will be drawn from nonparliamentary circles, from military factions and from powerful groups which have operated "behind the scenes" in political affairs in the past.

All the proposed new ministers are members or supervisors of the famous "Lords Club," hitherto powerful, but seldom heard in public. The cabinet would draw its support from the right-wing, dominated by the Hitlerites, but Von Papen's policy of an understanding with the "left" is

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FRANZ VON PAPEN.

reasons of economic necessity" will be opposed by the ultranationalists.

The Fascists obviously consider the projected cabinet as a mere stepping stone to full power for Hitler. This was understood to be due to the fact that Von Papen had consented to three Fascist demands: The calling of new elections soon, which would

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BONUS PLEA SIGNED BY 7 MORE IN HOUSE

Patman Sees Needed 145
Obtained in Few Days;
Second Army Near.

The first day's lobbying by the emissaries of the bonus army of occupation yesterday added seven signatures to the petition to bring the flat bonus bill before the House for a vote, and advanced the House to 98.

Representative Wright Patman (Democrat), of Texas, author of the \$200,000,000 bonus legislation, predicted last night the required 145 signatures will be obtained within the next few days. "Everyone," he said, "has been trying to find some way to get money among the masses. When other methods have been explored I think they will return to this one as the best."

The lobbyists contacted 50 representatives during the day. The Democrats who signed the petition are: McCormack, of Massachusetts; McInerney, of Louisiana; and Jones, of Texas. The Republicans are: Seger, Hartley and Wolcott, of New Jersey, and Kading, of Wisconsin.

While the veterans were furthering their cause, Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford was trying to stave off the

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Roumania Cabinet Quits On Failure to Get Loan

Bucharest, Roumania, May 31 (A.P.).—Premier Nicholas Jorga and his cabinet resigned tonight because it was unable to negotiate a foreign loan to help the country out of a financial straits. Former Premier Nicholas Titulescu, Ambassador to London, and now in Geneva, was urgently requested by King Carol to return and become premier-designate.

The resignation of the Jorga cabinet came at the end of a three-hour ministerial conference today. It was explained that for months the government had been unable to pay the salaries of its civil servants. A June payment of only 80 per cent was in prospect.

Tired of Federal Delay, Virginia Maps Road Plan

Richmond, Va., May 31 (A.P.).—State Highway Commissioner Henry C. Shirley today got tired of waiting for Congress to determine what it's going to do with the Federal highway funds, and gave his engineers orders to "go ahead" with preparations for inaugurating the new fiscal year's program of State primary road construction within the limits of money now in sight.

Chief Engineer C. B. Mullen and his staff immediately prepared to issue calls for bids on the various contemplated road projects.

Doumer Killer Found Sane by 3 Alienists

Paris, May 31 (A.P.).—A committee of three alienists found today that Dr. Paul Doumer, assassin of President Paul Doumer, was entirely sane and responsible for his act. Gorgulov's lawyers will demand a new examination.

SOCIALIST DEMANDS SPURNED BY HERRIOT

Their Cabinet Participation
Held Out of Question;
Speech Cordial.

Paris, May 31 (A.P.).—Edouard Herriot, the probable premier-designate of France, declared tonight that the dominant program for him is that which permits "political relaxation and economic understanding abroad."

His pronouncement was made to the executive committee of his Radical-Socialist (Liberal) party in rejecting the conditions under which the straight Socialists of Leon Blum said they would participate in a Herriot cabinet.

"We criticize nobody," M. Herriot said. "We say the only program which dominates all others at present is that which permits us to establish a balanced budget at home together with political relaxation and economic understanding abroad."

"In the accomplishment of such a task we are ready to work side by

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Jersey G. O. P. Urges State Dry Law Repeal

Trenton, N. J., May 31 (A.P.).—The Republican State convention today advocated repeal of the State prohibition enforcement act for the first time since passage of the eighteenth amendment.

The Democratic State convention, meeting at the same time, modified its prohibition plank to advocate the sale of light wines and beer pending repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

Goodyear Balloon Lands; One Still Believed in Air

Latest Race Entry to Come Down Traveled 750 Miles;
Army Bag, Piloted by Washington Man, Holds
Second Place With 600 Miles.

Omaha, Neb., May 31 (A.P.).—One of six storm-ridden balloons competing in the national race which started here late yesterday to the accompaniment of roaring winds was still believed in the air tonight.

Three others landed safely in North Dakota today after battling wind, rain, snow and electric storms. A fourth came down soon after the take-off, its bag leaking badly.

The fifth came down in Saskatchewan today and the last was sighted in the southwest section of the province. The Goodyear VII, manned by Roland Blair and Frank Trotter, landed at 2:50 p. m. C. S. T., at Tyan, a community about 80 miles southeast of Regina, Sask., and about 75 miles from the North Dakota boundary line. Unofficial estimates by race officials put the distance from Omaha at approximately 750 miles. This is the longest flight yet reported by any of the race contestants.

The No. 2 Army bag, piloted by Lieut. Wilfred J. Paul, was observed this afternoon at Kincaid, a town

HOOVER WARNS SENATE AGAINST GARNER RELIEF

President Would Increase
Reconstruction Fund
as Aid to Idle.

SAYS PUBLIC WORKS WOULD BOOST TAXES

Reservoir of "Mercy Money"
Urged by House Speaker
in Bill's Defense.

(Associated Press.)

Views sharply conflicting and yet in partial agreement on how best to deal with the Nation's human relief problem were spoken yesterday by two leaders—President Hoover and Speaker Garner.

Before the Senate, Mr. Hoover appealed for approval of his program which would give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authority to make loans "for advancement of sound projects that will increase employment, but safeguarded by requirement that some portion of outside capital is also provided."

He flatly rejected the Garner \$1,200,000,000 public building plan and the \$100,000,000 direct Federal relief fund. But at the same time he favored increasing the Finance Corporation's capitalization to \$3,000,000,000 to aid states, agriculture and private enterprise which is contained in the Garner program.

Garner's Plea for Bill.

The Speaker went before the House ways and means committee to urge his \$2,300,000,000 bill which has the endorsement of the House Democrats.

A reservoir of "mercy money" and leadership of the Federal Government in furnishing employment through public building construction was Garner's plea shortly before the President made his surprise address to the Senate in which he said he had "not been able to favor the expansion of public works beyond the program already proposed in the budget."

Arguing for his proposition to remove restrictions on the Reconstruction Corporation to permit it to make loans to private corporate interests.

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Tank and Armored Car Definitions Hit by Gibson

Geneva, May 31 (A.P.).—Hugh R. Gibson, American delegate to the disarmament conference, today sharply criticized the conference's land armament commission for its inability to arrive at definitions that would draw a line between tanks and armored cars.

Apparently political considerations were dictating the attitudes of the experts on this question, Mr. Gibson said. The United States considers armored cars of little military value, and will make a reservation, giving its own definition. If the commission's report fails to distinguish between them and tanks.

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PLAN AFFECTS EVERY FEDERAL CIVIL EMPLOYEE

Senate Bipartisan Group
Drafts Most Drastic
Economy Step.

\$121,000,000 SAVING CLAIMED IN REPORT

Exemptions of Low-Salaried Workers, Provided by
Other Schemes, Out.

By ROBERT C. ALBRIGHT.

A flat 10 per cent salary cut for Federal civilian personnel was recommended by the Senate appropriations committee last night as part of an economy program embracing \$238,605,000 in savings.

Excepting only Army, Navy and Marine Corps enlisted personnel, the slash would hit every civilian employee "from the highest to the lowest," effecting a saving estimated at \$121,050,000.

Far more drastic than anything proposed during the House economy drive, provisions affecting Government employees did not stop with the general pay cut. Heads of departments were authorized "in order to keep within the appropriations" to furlough workers without pay wherever necessary.

Veterans' Funds Affected.

The appropriations committee reached agreement on the measure just before midnight last night, following a nine-hour session. Only a few major changes were made in the original bill completed last week by a special bipartisan economy committee.

Outstanding among these was a \$51,000,000 saving strike at the last minute by the committee curtailing disability allowances for veterans not more than 80 per cent disabled, except where incurred in active military service. The committee nevertheless wrote into the bill more than \$48,000,000 in economies from restrictive provisions affecting veterans.

As in the House economy bill, Federal employees bore the major burden of the retrenchment program. House provisions throwing out all automatic salary increases, eliminating overtime pay and cutting down on travel allowances were carried over by the Senate committee.

Annual Leave 15 Days.

New burdens were added. A new provision was inserted permanently fixing the annual leave of all civilian workers at 15 days, with the stipulation that sick leave remain as now provided for.

In two instances, however, restrictive House provisions were liberalized. A last-minute change was made by the appropriations committee in the section affecting married Federal employees. The committee voted to strike the requirement that husband or wife be the first discharged where both are employed in the Government service, but left in the bill a proviso that preference not be given to married.

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Philadelphia Employees Will Go Payless Today

Philadelphia, May 31 (A.P.).—The treasury empty, Philadelphia will be unable to meet its semimonthly payroll of \$1,400,000 tomorrow. Indications are that the 25,000 city and county employees and 900 retired policemen, firemen and other workers on pension will face at least a week's delay before they are paid.

Payment depends upon the success of the \$20,000,000 municipal bond issue to be offered for sale Friday. If the bond issue remains unsold, it will be necessary for the city to borrow from local banks for payroll purposes.

Japanese Diet Opened By Ruler Amid Tension

Tokyo, Wednesday, June 1 (U.P.).—While a driving rain beat down on thousands of persons outside the temporary Diet Building, bespectacled young Emperor Hirohito today convened the sixty-second session of the Imperial Japanese Diet. The atmosphere was made tense by possibility of a reactionary dictatorship.

The first test of the "superiority" cabinet named on May 25 to replace that of the assassinated Premier Inukai was expected to come early in the diet's session.

Hoover Favors Sales Tax in Senate Speech

Growing Emergency Is
Cited in Balanced
Budget Plea.

By EDWARD T. FOLLIARD.

President Hoover yesterday journeyed from the White House to the Capitol, and in a special message called on Congress to show the world that America has the courage to face and to solve its economic troubles.

The President, looking haggard, read his message in the Senate chamber.

Other Presidents have appeared in person before Congress to deliver special messages. George Washington and John Adams made several such appearances, and a century later Woodrow Wilson and Warren G. Harding emulated them. But never has a Chief Magistrate appeared at the Capitol under such circumstances as marked the visit of President Hoover yesterday.

In the past, Congress has usually known well in advance of the coming of a President. Yesterday, however, the Senate had less than an hour's notice before President Hoover actually was in the chamber and appealing for a balanced budget.

There had been reports that he

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Text of Hoover's Speech Delivered Before Senate

(Associated Press.)

The full text of President Hoover's address to the Senate follows:

An emergency has developed in the last few days, which it is my duty to lay before the Senate.

The continued down movement in the economic life of the country has been particularly accelerated during the past few days and it relates in part definitely to the financial program of the Government.

There can be no doubt that superimposed upon other causes the long continued delay in the passage of legislation providing for such reduction in expenses and such addition to revenues as would balance the budget, together with proposals of projects which would greatly increase governmental expenditures, have given rise to doubt and anxiety as to the ability of our Government to meet its responsibilities.

These fears and doubts have been foolishly exaggerated in foreign countries. They know from bitter experience that the course of unbalanced budgets is the road to ruin. They do not realize that slow as our processes may be we are determined and have the resources to place the finances of the United States on an unassailable basis.

The immediate result has been to create an entirely unjustified run upon the American dollar from foreign countries, and within the past few days despite our national wealth and resources and our unparalleled gold reserves our dollar stands at a serious discount in the markets of the world for the first time in half a century. This can be and must be immediately corrected or the reaction upon our economic situation will be such as to cause great losses to our people and will still further retard recovery.

Nor is the confusion in public mind and the rising feeling of doubt and fear confined to foreign countries. It reflects itself directly in diminished economic activity and increased unemployment within our own borders and among our own citizens. There is thus further stress upon already diminished and strained economic life of the country.

No one has a more sympathetic realization than I of the difficulties and complexities of the problem with which the Congress is confronted. The decrease in revenues due to the depression, by upward of \$1,700,000,000 and the consequent necessity to reduce Government expenditures, the sacrifice such reduction calls for from many groups and sections, the further sacrifice called for in the distribution of the remaining burden by the imposition of new taxes all constitute a problem which naturally arouses wide divergence of sectional interest and undivided views.

Yet if we are to secure a just distribution of these sacrifices in such fashion as to establish confidence in the integrity of the Government we must secure an adjustment of these views to quick and prompt national action, directed at one sole purpose, that is to unfetter the rehabilitation of industry, agriculture and unemployment.

The time has come when we must all make sacrifice of some parts of our particular views and bring these dangers and degenerations to halt by expeditious action.

In the stress of this emergency I have conferred with members of both parties of the Senate as to methods by which the strains and stresses could be overcome and the gigantic resources and energies of our people released from the fetters in which they are held.

I have felt in the stress of this emergency a grave responsibility rests upon me not only to present the situation to the Senate but to make suggestions as to the basis of adjustment between these views which I hope will lead to early action. And I am addressing myself to the Senate on this occasion as the major questions under consideration are now before this body.

We have three major duties in legislation in order to accomplish our financial purposes.

1. Drastic reduction of expenditures.

2. Passage of adequate revenue legislation, the combination of which with reductions will unquestionably beyond all manner of doubt declare

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Plague of Grasshoppers Widens Idaho Invasion

Focatello, Idaho, May 31 (A.P.).—The grasshopper army invading the agricultural section near Tybee took to dry land today from an irrigation ditch where they are floating and began migrating along the canal bank.

Farmers were mobilized and dug a deep trench into which to drive the pests. Meanwhile the assistance of the Federal Government was obtained. The superintendent of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation having been authorized to use Government funds to help fight the insects. The grasshoppers cover an area of about 20 square miles in adjacent sand hills, where they are believed to have hatched.

72-11 BALLOT ON MEASURE ENDS BATTLE

Income Rates Boosted
and Charge Is Put
on Gasoline.

\$1,121,000,000 TOTAL REVENUE INCLUDED

Walsh Excise Levy Proposal
Defeated by 53 to 27;
Utilities Taxed.

By J. B. McDONNELL.

A Senate confronted with a bold warning from President Hoover that the downward movement in the economic life of the Nation was accelerating, early today passed the greatest peace-time tax levy in history.

After midnight, at the far end of the strenuous fifteenth working day since it began consideration of the bill, the Senate reached the final vote which sent the much changed and amended tax bill to conference with the House carrying \$1,121,000,000.

Faced with a last-minute prediction by Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills that the prospective revenue production of the taxes already considered had declined by almost a quarter, the Senate gave America's answer to a world which questioned the Nation's determination or ability to balance its national budget. New taxes voted into the bill in the session yesterday amounted to \$151,000,000.

Presidential Warning.

The presidential warning of the need for additional revenue sources and for speed in enacting a measure which would convince the Nation and the world of determination to balance the budget was delivered in person.

The President's appearance before the Senate was without warning and was unexpected. It is likely the Senate would have passed a tax bill not later than today, but the appearance of the President to deliver his first message to Congress in person apparently made certain of passage of the bill before adjournment at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The final vote was 72 to 11, with Senator Millard Tydings (Democrat), of Maryland, voting present.

Excise Tax Voted Down.

Just before final passage of the bill the Senate voted down the amendment by Senator David I. Walsh (Democrat), of Massachusetts, providing for a 1.75 per cent general manufacturers' excise tax, from which most necessities of life would have been exempted.

New taxes which had been voted into the bill earlier included increased income taxes, a Federal gasoline tax of 1 cent a gallon, the House tax on trading in produce futures, and a tax on gas and electricity.

The Walsh sales tax amendment was beaten after only brief debate, by a vote of 53 to 27, a result which had been expected and forecast by earlier action despite the fact that Secretary Mills, appearing before a special meeting of the finance committee earlier in the day, had given his unqualified endorsement of the Walsh proposal, and President Hoover, talking to the tax-embroidered Senate, said that he would accept and

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Summary of Inside Pages

- 2—Securities Enter Coblenz Trial.
- 3—Scottsboro Review Granted.
- 4—Hurley Against Army Cut.
- 5—Colors Presented at Annapolis.
- 6—Tribute Is Paid Carr.
- 7—"Friend" of Walker Got Cash.
- 8—Massie's Civil Rights Restored.
- 9—E. F. Andrews Dead.
- 10—Society Murder Stir London.
- 11—Husband Identified in Mystery.
- 12—Girl's Mother Defends Pastor.
- 13—Editorials.
- 14—Southern Presbyterian Adjourn.
- 15—Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis Dies.
- 16—Society.
- 17—Radio Programs and Features.
- 18—About the Showboats.
- 19—Church Mergers Opposed.
- 20—12, 13—Sports.
- 21—The Post Comment.
- 22—Financial News.
- 23—Police Use Strips in Road.
- 24—Clark Hearing Begun.
- 25—Rye Peaks at Gunston Hall.
- 26—Three Indicted in Assassination.

SECURITIES FILTER

TRIAL OF COBLENTZ

State Tries to Prove Value of Notes as Case Goes Into Second Week.

Special to The Washington Post.

Cumberland, Md., May 31.—The State is now in the midst of trying to prove the value of the numerous securities held in connection with the trial of the Central Trust Co. of Frederick, at the trial of its president, State Senator Emory L. Coblentz, indicted for accepting a deposit when he knew the bank was insolvent. The second week of the trial opened this morning. William P. French, Frederick, formerly of Baltimore, was on the stand all afternoon.

Many of the securities are admitted to be unlisted and at times their value can not be arrived at. French may be on the stand several days before the end of the list is reached. After him, the State has only two or three more witnesses, it was stated. French was treasurer of the Central Securities Co., Blue Ridge Investment Co., Blue Ridge Securities Co., and Blue Ridge Heights Co., subsidiaries of the Central Trust Co., which institutions took over securities, notes and stock formerly held by the Central Trust Co. French told of his unwilling efforts to collect on the various papers. He detailed as to the note of \$1,500,000 given by the Blue Ridge Securities Co. to the bank, \$50,000 note of the Frederick Real Estate Co., which he said was out of existence; \$25,000 note of W. Eugene Sanders, an employee of the trust company, and \$25,000 note of Claude Hahn, stenographer and secretary. French told of a good and doubtful list of securities which he and Coblentz had made up. The names were brought out, but it was indicated the contents of the list may come up on cross-examination.

French said he got a note executed by Harry Wardman of Washington, for \$21,890.53, September 1, 1929, from Coblentz. The Blue Ridge Securities Co. and Blue Ridge Investment Co. figure in this note. French received no interest on the note. There was constant objection by the defense when the State tried to deliver into the financial condition of Wardman. French said, "I know that Wardman has nothing," saying he had a letter from him. French said he had made exhaustive inquiry in Washington as to Wardman's finances and he regarded the note of Coblentz as a forgery. He called for three notes of the Wardman Realty & Construction Co., totaling \$22,505.50. The Wardman debentures are obligations of the Wardman Realty & Construction Co. The coupon interest has not been paid on the Wardman debentures and the bonds of the company are, in default, French said. These securities to the amount of \$202,600 are involved in the Central Trust failure. French said he had no success in trying to collect on the note of Gordon H. Staley, Frederick, for \$10,000, Staley having no property out of which it could be made.

HOOVER REPUDIATES GARNER RELIEF PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

Garner said it would compel the banks to lend their money because of competition.

"The individual enterprise can not be expected to be able to borrow from the banks when the Pennsylvania Railroad is so badly off that it has to come to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for its loans," Mr. Garner said.

President Hoover said the budget for the coming fiscal year calls for more than \$500,000,000 to be expended on public works, and that if the program were increased taxes would have to be raised still higher.

"It is not my duty on this occasion to argue the comparative merits of extending such a program and that of financing an even larger program of employment on productive works through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," the Chief Executive said.

"I may emphasize that this alternative program avoids a drain upon the taxpayer, and above all, if we are to balance our budget, it balances it in such fashion that our people and the world may know it is balanced. We can not make further appropriations in any direction beyond the amounts now before Congress."

The Speaker asserted he had been told that 1,000 building projects proposed in his bill would be launched by September 15, if it were enacted by June 15, to directly and indirectly employ more than 1,000,000. Disclaiming he was wedded to the method of providing relief to the destitute, but insisting that "men and women are starving and suffering," the Texas added:

"If Congress would adjourn without giving relief when the people are seeking prison rather than starvation, it would be on my conscience, and yours, too."

Garner Attacks President.

Garner attacked President Hoover's declaration that his program was "pork barrel" legislation and recalled various speeches made by the Chief Executive in 1928 opposing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, saying it was a "pork barrel" in times of unemployment.

"If that was his belief then, how can it be charged that members of Congress are advocating pork barrel legislation in 1932 when there is the largest amount of unemployment in the history of the world?" he asked.

Discussing his proposal to broaden the base of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Garner said:

"Under the original act, the farmers have been able to borrow and so have the big business banks, the insurance companies, railroads—but the corporate interests have not been able to secure loans."

"I propose in this bill to close that gap so that those corporate interests will be enabled to borrow. If you can not trust the board with this money to make these proposed loans, then you should repeat the original act."

"I can't conceive why you would not want to take the bribe off, to use a Western term. I know of no one who could oppose such action except the bankers, who get loans now. They will not lend their money, but if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to make loans to the corporate interests, then the banks would be forced to lend their money because of competition."

Meanwhile, the House agriculture committee approved the Jones bill to authorize immediate allocation of agriculture's full \$200,000,000 share of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds and to liberalize provisions for advancing this money to farmers.

TEXT OF HOOVER'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

to the world the balancing of the Federal budget and the stabilizing of the American dollar.

3. Passage of adequate relief legislation to assure the country against distress and to aid in employment pending the next session of Congress.

It is essential that when we ask our citizens to undertake the burdens of increased taxation we must give to them evidence of reduction of every expenditure not absolutely vital to the immediate conduct of the Government.

The executive budget of last December provided for a reduction of expenditures in the next fiscal year over to the then estimated expenditures of the current year by about \$370,000,000.

Has Made Recommendations.

I have recommended to the Congress from time to time the necessity for passage of legislation which would give authority for further important reductions in expenditures not possible for consideration by either the executive or the committees of Congress without such legislation.

An earnest nonpartisan effort was made to secure these purposes in a national economy bill in the House, but it largely failed. That subject is under review by the bipartisan committee appointed from the members of the Senate appropriations committee, and I am informed it has tentatively agreed upon a recommendation which would aggregate savings of \$250,000,000, together with a number of undetermined further possibilities.

I am not informed as to details of these recommendations, although I mean that my own suggestions in many instances have not been accepted.

But I do know that the committee has made honest and earnest effort to reach a just reduction in expenditures, and I trust therefore that despite any of our individual views or the sacrifice of any group that we can unite in support and expeditious action of the committee's conclusions.

\$400,000,000 Additional Cut.

In addition to the economies which have been brought about through the economy bill, the direct reductions of the appropriations committees should increase this figure to at least \$400,000,000, not including certain recommendations to later deficiency bills.

As this sum forms the basis of calculations as to increased taxes necessary, it is essential that, no matter what the details may be, the amount of reduction must be obtained or taxes must be increased to compensate.

If this minimum of \$400,000,000 is not obtained by congressional action, together with the \$369,000,000 effected through executive budget, except for amounts already budgeted for public works in aid to unemployment and increased costs of veterans, we will have reduced expenditures of this Government to the lowest point since 1918.

In the matter of tax legislation we must face the plain and unpleasant fact that due to the degeneration in the economic situation during the past month the estimates of fertility of taxes which have been made from time to time based upon the then current prospects of business must be readjusted to take account of the decreasing business activity and shrinking values.

Additional Taxes Needed.

The finance committee has been advised that the setbacks of the past month now make it evident that we are to have absolute assurance of the needed income with breadth of base which would make a certainty of the collections we must face additional taxes to those now proposed by the Senate finance committee.

I recognize the complaint that estimates of the taxes required and the reductions of expenses needed have been repeatedly increased, but on the other hand it should be borne in mind that if tax and economy legislation recommended from time to time since last December had been promptly enacted there would have been less degeneration and stagnation in the country. But it is impossible to argue any such questions. We must face the situation as it exists today.

In the course of the six months during which the revenue bill has been considered in the House and Senate practically every form of tax has been suggested at one time or another, many have found their way into the bill, later to be rejected.

The total amount Congress originally set out to obtain has been gradually whittled down, either by actual reductions or degeneration of the situation, while needs have increased.

Income Rates Near Danger.

If we examine the major sources of possible increases in taxes now proposed and the nature of taxes already voted, it may well be that the income taxes have already been raised to the point of diminishing returns through avoidance which will ensue by the use of tax-exempt securities, and are already so high as to approach the danger point in retardation of enterprise.

It is advisable that some relief should be given to earned incomes. Nor will further increases in income tax, even including the proposed Senator Connally, cover the gap in our revenues or provide against any failure to reduce expenses to the full amount I have stated.

The Senate has already imposed a multitude of specific manufacturers' excise taxes on special industries. Some of them appear discriminatory and uncertain in their productivity.

Against General Sales Tax.

I have not and do not favor a general sales tax. It has not been proposed by the Treasury.

A sales tax is not, however, to be confused with an extension of the special manufacturers' excise taxes to a general manufacturers' excise tax with exemptions of food and clothing.

This is an entirely different tax from a so-called sales tax and can not be pyramided. Even this general manufacturers' excise tax has not been proposed by the Treasury, although at the time such a tax was unanimously recommended by the ways and means committee of the House, representing both political parties and their leaders in the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury accepted it in the hope that immediate passage of the bill would result.

In order, however, to solve our problem and give assurance to the country and the world of the impregnability of the American dollar and that we are ready to meet our emergencies at any sacrifice, I have now come to favor an extension for a limited period of the many special excise taxes to a more general man-

ufacturers' excise tax and will support the Congress if it should be adopted.

Whether this be the course or not, some further emergency tax sources should be incorporated in the pending bill.

Problem of Relief.

Our third problem is that of relief. The sharp degeneration has its main reflexes in distress and hardship upon our people. I hold that the maintenance of the sense of individual and personal responsibility of men to their neighbors and the proper separation of functions of the Federal and local governments requires the maintenance of the fundamental principle that the obligation of distress rests upon the individuals, upon the communities and upon the States.

In order, however, that there may be no failure on the part of any State to meet its obligation in this direction, I have, after consultation with some of the party leaders on both sides, favored a charge upon the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan up to \$300,000,000 to State governments where they are unable to finance themselves in provision of relief to distress.

Such loans should be made by purchase of State bonds by the corporation, but where States are unable to issue bonds the loans should be made upon application of State authorities, and if they are not regularized by the issuance of bonds within a period of twelve to eighteen months, they should become a charge upon the Federal aid funds to which such States may be entitled.

Would Increase Issue.

In order to aid unemployment and to avoid wasteful expansion of public works, I have favored an authorization to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to increase its issue of securities to the maximum of \$3,000,000,000 in order that it may extend its services both in aid to employment and agriculture on a wide scale.

Under the methods proposed the corporation is to be (a) authorized to buy bonds from political subdivisions of public bodies to aid in construction of irrigation, reclamation, or self-liquidating projects; (b) to make loans to established enterprise upon adequate security for advancement of projects that will increase employment; (c) to make loans to individuals or corporations upon the requirement that some portion of outside capital is also provided; (d) to divert a portion of the unexpended authorized appropriations of the corporation to the finance exports of agricultural products; (e) to make loans to institutions upon security of agricultural commodities; (f) to carry out the normal costs of these commodities and thus by stabilizing their loan value to steady their price levels; (g) to make loans to the Federal Farm Board to enable extension of finance of farm cooperatives.

Public Works Program.

I have not been able to favor the expansion of public works beyond the program already proposed in the

SENATE PASSES REVENUE BILL BY 72-11; SALES LEVY BEATEN

Continued from Page 1.

in front cupped their hands to their ears.

"An emergency has developed in the last few days which it is my duty to lay before the Senate," the President said.

Far and doubt arising out of the delay over a balancing of the American budget, he said, had been "foolishly exaggerated" abroad, with the result that there had been a run on the American dollar and large withdrawal of gold from the country.

Way to Restore Confidence.

To restore confidence, the President said, three major legislative steps were necessary:

First, drastic economy in Government expenditures; second, a tax bill, the revenue from which would balance the budget and stabilize the dollar; and third, adequate relief legislation for the unemployed.

In discussing the tax bill, the President said he would favor a general manufacturers' excise tax Congress decided to adopt one. Although he drew a distinction between this and a "general sales tax," it is a general manufacturers' excise tax that men on Capitol Hill have in mind when they speak of the sales tax.

The President did not stress his recovery of a general manufacturers' excise tax, and it was well that he did not, because the Senate, it was clear, was determined not to approve such a levy.

Termed Political Gesture.

Many Democrats regarded the President's appearance at the Capitol as a political gesture.

"It was a great one-man show," said Senator Tom Connally (Democrat), of Texas.

Those who resented the President's message argued that it could not do any good, and might possibly do harm.

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The old vivacity had settled down to its lowest ebb. So the ball players took the case in their own hands and socked the umpire, just as Congress would sock the rich.

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Undoubtedly, the good example set by these sturdy athletes will make an impression upon the bleachers who, up to this, have sadly neglected their reputations. Soon, the old familiar cry will ring once more throughout the land, "Kill the Umpire!"

"And America will have returned to normalcy."

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Col. Luke Lee Pleads Not Guilty. Knoxville, Tenn., May 31 (A.P.).—Col. Luke Lee, Nashville publisher, and J. B. Ramsey, former president of the Holston Union National Bank, pleaded not guilty in Federal Court today to charges arising from the bank's failure in 1930. Ramsey is charged with misappropriating bank funds and making false entry. Lee, a stockholder, is charged with aiding and abetting Ramsey.

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HURLEY AGAINST OUT IN ARMY PERSONNEL

Scores Proposal to Retire 2,000 Officers; Criticizes Garner Relief Plan.

(Associated Press.)

The proposed retirement of 2,000 regular Army officers as an economy measure and Speaker Garner's \$2,500,000,000 relief bill were criticized vehemently last night by Secretary Hurley.

In a radio address, the Secretary of War said his department is "unalterably opposed to the retirement of 2,000 regular officers."

"The retirement of these officers is not economy," he said. "It is extravagance. It cripples national defense."

Turning to the Garner bill, Hurley said instead of the \$4,000,000,000 the War Department needs, the Speaker would give it more than \$3,700,000,000.

"I am confident that if the Congress could find in these suggestions which come from members of both parties a ground for adjustment of legislation on these dominant particulars, and could bring it into immediate action it would yield not only relief to the country, but would reestablish that confidence which we so sorely need."

Nation's Wealth Unimpaired.

The natural wealth of this country is unimpaired and the inherent abilities of our people to meet their problems are being restrained by failure of the Government to act.

Time is of the essence. Every day's delay makes new wounds and extends them.

I come before you in sympathy with the difficulties which the problem presents and in a sincere spirit of helpfulness. I ask of you to accept such a basis of practical adjustment essential to the welfare of our people.

Our hands at this moment is the answer to the question whether democracy has the capacity to act speedily enough to save itself in emergency.

The nation urgently needs unity. It needs solidarity before the world in demonstrating that America has the courage to look its difficulties in the face and the capacity and resolution to meet them.

The American attitude on the matter of tariffs has been to regard them as matters of internal policy and therefore not amenable to alteration or influence by foreign action.

Ambassador Mellon has been instructed by Secretary Stimson to take up with the British government the details of the conference which is to be decided upon. At the same time frequent conversations will be held here at the department between officials and Ambassador Lindsay with a view to the cooperation of the Federal Reserve and other governmental agencies here have managed to prevent the financial analysis which caused in Great Britain the abandonment of the gold standard.

Prices Refuse to Respond.

British economists had hoped to stop the shrinkage of prices by justifying the pound sterling to the international economic conditions, but the operation has fallen short of its goal.

Prices refuse to respond satisfactorily enough to the cheapened pound sterling.

This is believed to be one of the reasons behind the anxiety of Great Britain for an international commodity conference.

Stabilization of prices, the gold standard will probably be urged by outstanding British economists of the John Maynard Keynes school. The delegates of France will be sure to lead violent opposition to any depreciation of the value of the gold standard.

Considerable time must have to elapse if the success of the conference is to be assured by adequate preparation.

Text of Settlement.

The full text of the State Department's statement is as follows:

"The suggestion that there should be called an international conference for the purpose of considering methods to stabilize world commodity prices first came to the attention of this Government by an inquiry of the British Ambassador in Washington as to whether we should be interested and would participate in such conference. The suggestion was that it should be called by the British government in London. After due consideration, this Government has replied, through Mr. Mellon, that it felt that the early convocation of such a conference might be of real value in the present depression."

As was stated in the press messages from London, the proposed conference would have nothing to do with war debts, reparations, disarmament, or any other than purely economic subjects. It is our understanding that the British government is also approaching on the same subject France, Italy and the other powers.

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SECURITIES ENTER

TRIAL OF COBLENTZ

State Tries to Prove Value of Notes as Case Goes Into Second Week.

Special to The Washington Post.

Cumberland, Md., May 31.—The trial of the value of the numerous securities held in connection with the Central Trust Co. of Baltimore, at the trial of its president, State Senator Emory L. Coblenz, indicted for accepting a deposit when he knew the bank was insolvent. The second week of the trial opened this morning. William P. French, Frederick, formerly of Baltimore, was on the stand all afternoon.

Many of the securities are admitted to be unlisted and at times they may be on the stand several days before the end of the trial is reached. After him, the State has only two or three more witnesses, it was stated. French was treasurer of the Central Trust Co., Blue Ridge Investment Co., Blue Ridge Securities Co. and Blue Ridge Heights Co., subsidiaries of the Central Trust Co. which institutions took over securities, notes and stock formerly held by the Central Trust Co. French told of his unavailing efforts to collect on the various paper. He testified to the note of \$1,500,000 given by the Blue Ridge Securities Co. to the bank, \$600,000 note of the Frederick Real Estate Co., which he said was out of existence; \$25,000 note of W. Eugene Sanders, an employee of the trust company, another \$25,000 note of Claude Han, a stenographer and secretary. French told of a good and doubtful list of securities which he and Coblenz had made up. The names were brought out, but it was indicated the contents of the list may come up on cross-examination.

French said he got a note executed by Harry Wardman, of Washington, for \$21,690.55, September 1, 1929, from Coblenz. The Blue Ridge Securities Co. and Blue Ridge Investment Co. figure in this note. French received no interest on it, he stated. There was constant objection by the defense when the State tried to delve into the financial condition of Wardman. French said, "I know what Wardman has nothing," saying he had a letter from him. French said he had made exhaustive inquiry in Washington as to Wardman's finances and he regarded the note as a bluff. Attention was called to three notes of the Wardman Realty & Construction Co. totaling \$22,505.50. The Wardman debentures are obligations of the Wardman Realty & Construction Co. The coupon interest has not been paid on the Wardman debentures and the bonds of the company are in default, French said. These securities to the amount of \$302,400 are involved in the Central Trust failure. French said he had no success in trying to collect on the note of \$10,000. State having no property out of which it could be made.

HOOVER REPUDIATES GARNER RELIEF PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

Garner said it would compel the banks to lend their money because of competition.

"The individual enterprise can not be expected to be able to borrow from the banks when the Pennsylvania Railroad is as badly off as it has to come to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for its loans," Mr. Garner said.

President Hoover said the budget for the coming fiscal year calls for more than \$550,000,000 to be expended on public works, and that if the program were increased taxes would have to be raised still higher.

"It is not my desire on this occasion to argue the comparative merits of extending such a program and that of financing an even larger program of employment on productive works through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," the Chief Executive said.

"I may emphasize that this alternative program avoids a drain upon the taxpayer, and above all, if we are to finance our budget, we must do it in such fashion that our people and the world may know it is balanced. We can not make further appropriations in any direction beyond the amounts now before Congress."

The Speaker asserted he had been told that 1,000 building projects proposed in his bill would be under way by September 15, if it were enacted by June 15, to directly and indirectly employ more than 1,000,000. Disclaiming he was wedded to the method of providing relief, he said, "I know, but insulating that 'men and women are starving and suffering,' the Texas added."

Garner Attacks President.

Garner attacked President Hoover's declaration that his program was "pork barrel" legislation, and recalled various speeches made by the Chief Executive in 1928 sponsoring \$300,000,000 program to be placed into effect in times of unemployment.

"If that was his belief, then, how can it be charged that members of Congress are advocating pork barrel legislation in 1932 when there is the largest amount of unemployment in the history of the world?" he asked. Discussing his proposal to broaden the base of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Garner said:

"Under the original act, the farmers have been able to borrow and so have the big business concerns, the insurance companies, railroads—but the corporate interests have not been able to secure loans."

"I propose in this bill to close that gap so that those corporate interests will be enabled to borrow. If you can not trust the board with this money to make these proposed loans, then you should repeal the original act. 'I can't conceive why you would not want to take the bridge off, to use a Western term. I know of no one who could oppose such action except the bankers, who get loans now. They will not lend their money, but if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make loans to the corporate interests, then the banks would be forced to lend their money because of competition.'"

Meanwhile, the House agriculture committee approved the Jones bill to authorize immediate allocation of agriculture's full \$200,000,000 share of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds and to liberalize provisions for advancing this money to farmers.

TEXT OF HOOVER'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

to the world the balancing of the Federal budget and the stabilizing of the American dollar.

3. Passage of adequate relief legislation to assure the country against distress and to aid in employment pending the next session of Congress. It is essential that when we ask our citizens to undertake the burdens of increased taxation we must give to them evidence of reduction of every expenditure not absolutely vital to the immediate conduct of the Government.

The executive budget of last December provided for a reduction of expenditures in the next fiscal year over to the then estimated expenditures of the current year by about \$370,000,000.

Has Made Recommendations.

I have recommended to the Congress from time to time the necessity for passage of legislation which would give authority for further important reductions in expenditures not possible for consideration by either the executive or the committee of Congress without such legislation.

An earnest nonpartisan effort was made to secure these purposes in a national economy bill in the House, but it largely failed. The subject is under review by the bipartisan committee appointed from the members of the Senate appropriations committee, and I am informed it has tentatively agreed upon a recommendation which would aggregate savings of \$250,000,000, together with a number of undetermined further possibilities.

I am not informed as to details of these recommendations, although I learn that my own suggestions in many instances have not been accepted. But I do know that the committee has made honest and earnest effort to reach its reduction in expenditures, and I trust therefore that despite any of our individual views or the sacrifice of any group that the adoption of the committee's conclusions.

\$400,000,000 Additional Cut.

In addition to the economies which may be brought about through the economy bill, the direct reductions of the appropriations committees should increase this figure to at least \$400,000,000, not including certain postponements to later deficiency bills.

As this sum forms the basis of calculations as to increased taxes necessary, it is essential that, no matter what the details may be, the amount of reduction must be obtained or taxes must be increased to compensate.

This minimum of \$400,000,000 is attained by congressional action together with the \$350,000,000 effected through executive budget, except for amounts already budgeted for public works in aid to unemployment and increased costs of veterans, we will have reduced expenditures of this Government to the lowest point since 1918.

In the matter of tax legislation we must face the plain and unpleasant fact that due to the degeneration in the economic situation during the past month the estimates of fertility of taxes which have been made from time to time based upon the then current prospects of business must be readjusted to take account of the decreasing business activity and shrinking taxes.

Additional Taxes Needed.

The finance committee has been advised that the estimates of the past month now make it evident that if we are to have absolute assurance of the needed income with breadth of base which would make a certain of the collections we must face additional taxes to those now proposed by the Senate finance committee.

I recognize the complaint that estimates of the taxes required and reductions of expenses needed have been repeatedly increased, but on the other hand it should be borne in mind that if tax and economy legislation recommended from time to time since last December had been promptly enacted there would have been less degeneration and stagnation in the country. But it is unprofitable to argue any such questions. We must face the situation as it exists today.

In the course of the six months during which the revenue bill has been considered in the House and Senate practically every form of tax has been suggested at one time or another, many have found their way into the bill, later to be rejected.

The total amount Congress originally set out to obtain has been gradually whittled down, either by actual reductions or degeneration of the situation, while needs have increased.

Income Rates Near Danger.

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Such loans should be made by purchase of State bonds by the corporation, but where States are unable to issue bonds then loans should be made upon application of State authorities, and, if they are not regularized by the issuance of bonds within a period of twelve to eighteen months, they should become a charge upon the Federal aid funds to which such States may be entitled.

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SENATE PASSES REVENUE BILL BY 72-11; SALES LEVY BEATEN

Continued from Page 1.

might send a message down or that he might read one himself, but his belief had grown that he had decided to do neither.

President Hoover awoke at dawn yesterday and made up his mind. Advised in a dressing gown, he went to the Abraham Lincoln study on the second floor of the White House, and there wrote out in pencil his message dealing with the "emergency" situation.

When Vice President Curtis and members of the Cabinet appeared at the White House at 10:30, the President showed them what he had written and told them of his decision to read it in person before the Senate.

Curtis was asked to notify the other Senate leaders.

While the President changed from a business suit to formal clothes, automobiles for himself and the Secret Service men were summoned. The appearance of these attracted a crowd which waited on the White House lawn until the President emerged a few minutes before noon.

Nine minutes later the President arrived on Capitol Hill, where, in addition to the regular police, he found an extra detail of city officers armed with gas guns and bombs. There had been called out in anticipation of Communist demonstrators which failed to materialize.

Galleries Crowded.

When the President entered the Senate chamber most of the senators were in their seats and a large number of House members were lined along the wall in the rear. The galleries, with the exception of the one reserved for diplomats, were crowded.

The President took his place at the reading clerk's desk in front of the Vice President's rostrum. In reading his message, he spoke in a voice that reached the ears of the senators who could not make out his words. Even those

'Kill Umpire!' Sure Sign Of Return to Normalcy

By JOHN J. DALY

KILL the Umpire!

Many a day now since that old familiar, blood-curdling cry was heard at the ball park.

Psychologists claim that America is losing some of its pristine enthusiasm—that it is taking on the feebler aspects of civilization. This explains the apathy of the average baseball fan. Most of the zip, pep, tang has gone out of the national pastime.

Men and women, calm in the stands, at idly by as the arbuter calls for a "hit" at third base, and not one pop bottle is hurled.

Now comes the glorious news: "Fight Pop Umpire in Hospital."

On his little white cot, in a private room, in a great medical center, the umpire, with doctors and nurses attendant upon him, moves his head under the ice-caps and begins to think things over. A strange state of affairs has occurred. This time, the umpire is attacked by the baseball players themselves—four of 'em—and not a fan raised his hand in the massacre.

That is a strange quirk of human nature, but it is a sign of the times. The current spirit of "Let George Do It," has permeated the grandstand.

Out there all day, in all sorts of weather, battling the ball and chasing it around the park, these stalwart athletes had grown weary of the apathy settling over American crowds.

The old vivacity had settled down to its lowest ebb. So the ball players took the case in their own hands and socked the umpire, just as Congress would sock the rich.

There will be, naturally, official notice of this in due course of time. The president of the league will be called upon to hear the gory details and there may be suspensions; but what of that? The fair name of American sportsmanship is about to be repudiated and restored to its former prestige.

Undoubtedly, the good example set by these sturdy athletes will make an impression upon the bleacherites who, up to this, have sadly neglected their reputations. Soon, the old familiar cry will ring once more throughout the land, "Kill the Umpire!"

And America will have returned to normalcy.

Ready readers watch Post Classified Ads for new propositions every morning. Put your message before them and get results the same day. Just phone National 4900.

facturers' excise tax and will support the Congress if it should be adopted.

Whether this be the course or not, some further emergency tax sources should be incorporated in the pending bill.

Problem of Relief.

Our third problem is that of relief. The sharp degeneration has its many reflexes in distress and hardship upon our people. I hold that the maintenance of the sense of individual and personal responsibility of men to their neighbors and the proper separation of functions of the Federal and local governments requires the maintenance of the fundamental principle that the obligation of distress rests upon the individuals, upon the communities and upon the States.

In order, however, that there may be no failure on the part of any State to meet its obligation in this direction, I have, after consultation with some of the party leaders on both sides, favored authorization to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan up to \$300,000,000 to State governments where they are unable to finance themselves in provision of relief to distress.

Such loans should be made by purchase of State bonds by the corporation, but where States are unable to issue bonds then loans should be made upon application of State authorities, and, if they are not regularized by the issuance of bonds within a period of twelve to eighteen months, they should become a charge upon the Federal aid funds to which such States may be entitled.

Would Increase Issue.

In order to aid unemployment and to avoid wasteful expansion of public works, I have favored an authority to increase its issue of securities to the maximum of \$30,000,000 in order that it may extend its services both in aid to employment and agriculture on a wide scale.

Under the methods proposed the corporation is to be (a) authorized to buy bonds from political subdivisions of public bodies to aid in construction of income-producing or self-liquidating projects; (b) to make loans to established enterprise upon adequate security; (c) to advance on sound projects to increase employment, but safeguarded by requirement that some portion of outside capital is also provided; (d) to give a portion of the expended authorization of agricultural loans through the Secretary of Agriculture to the finance exports of agricultural products; (e) to make loans to institutions upon security of agricultural commodities to insure the carrying of normal stocks of these commodities and thus by stabilizing their loan value to steady their price levels; (f) to make loans to the Federal Farm Board to enable extension of finance of farm cooperatives.

Public Works Program.

I have not been able to favor the expansion of public works beyond the program already proposed in the

SENATE PASSES REVENUE BILL BY 72-11; SALES LEVY BEATEN

Continued from Page 1.

might send a message down or that he might read one himself, but his belief had grown that he had decided to do neither.

President Hoover awoke at dawn yesterday and made up his mind. Advised in a dressing gown, he went to the Abraham Lincoln study on the second floor of the White House, and there wrote out in pencil his message dealing with the "emergency" situation.

When Vice President Curtis and members of the Cabinet appeared at the White House at 10:30, the President showed them what he had written and told them of his decision to read it in person before the Senate.

Curtis was asked to notify the other Senate leaders.

While the President changed from a business suit to formal clothes, automobiles for himself and the Secret Service men were summoned. The appearance of these attracted a crowd which waited on the White House lawn until the President emerged a few minutes before noon.

Nine minutes later the President arrived on Capitol Hill, where, in addition to the regular police, he found an extra detail of city officers armed with gas guns and bombs. There had been called out in anticipation of Communist demonstrators which failed to materialize.

Galleries Crowded.

When the President entered the Senate chamber most of the senators were in their seats and a large number of House members were lined along the wall in the rear. The galleries, with the exception of the one reserved for diplomats, were crowded.

The President took his place at the reading clerk's desk in front of the Vice President's rostrum. In reading his message, he spoke in a voice that reached the ears of the senators who could not make out his words. Even those

'Kill Umpire!' Sure Sign Of Return to Normalcy

By JOHN J. DALY

KILL the Umpire!

Many a day now since that old familiar, blood-curdling cry was heard at the ball park.

Psychologists claim that America is losing some of its pristine enthusiasm—that it is taking on the feebler aspects of civilization. This explains the apathy of the average baseball fan. Most of the zip, pep, tang has gone out of the national pastime.

Men and women, calm in the stands, at idly by as the arbuter calls for a "hit" at third base, and not one pop bottle is hurled.

Now comes the glorious news: "Fight Pop Umpire in Hospital."

On his little white cot, in a private room, in a great medical center, the umpire, with doctors and nurses attendant upon him, moves his head under the ice-caps and begins to think things over. A strange state of affairs has occurred. This time, the umpire is attacked by the baseball players themselves—four of 'em—and not a fan raised his hand in the massacre.

That is a strange quirk of human nature, but it is a sign of the times. The current spirit of "Let George Do It," has permeated the grandstand.

Out there all day, in all sorts of weather, battling the ball and chasing it around the park, these stalwart athletes had grown weary of the apathy settling over American crowds.

The old vivacity had settled down to its lowest ebb. So the ball players took the case in their own hands and socked the umpire, just as Congress would sock the rich.

There will be, naturally, official notice of this in due course of time. The president of the league will be called upon to hear the gory details and there may be suspensions; but what of that? The fair name of American sportsmanship is about to be repudiated and restored to its former prestige.

Undoubtedly, the good example set by these sturdy athletes will make an impression upon the bleacherites who, up to this, have sadly neglected their reputations. Soon, the old familiar cry will ring once more throughout the land, "Kill the Umpire!"

And America will have returned to normalcy.

Ready readers watch Post Classified Ads for new propositions every morning. Put your message before them and get results the same day. Just phone National 4900.

HURRY AGAINST CUT REVIEW IS GRANTED

IN TODAY'S DECEMBER IN SCOTTSBORO CASE

Scores Proposal to Retire 2,000 Officers; Criticizes Garner Relief Plan.

(Associated Press.)

The proposed retirement of 2,000 regular Army officers as an economy measure and Speaker Garner's \$2,500,000,000 relief bill were criticized vehemently last night by Secretary Hurley.

In a radio address, the Secretary of War said his department is "unalterably opposed to the retirement of 2,000 regular officers to meet a questionable saving of \$4,000,000."

"The retirement of these officers is not economy," he said. "It is extravagance. It cripples national defense."

Turning to the Garner bill, Hurley said instead of the \$4,000,000 the War Department needs, the Speaker would give more than \$2,500,000,000. "He includes public projects the War Department can not honestly favor," Hurley said. "He adds public projects that Congress itself has eliminated."

"The tremendous expenditure Speaker Garner recommends would not increase employment in any manner commensurate with the enormous amount of money involved. The Garner bill would substitute wasteful extravagance for intelligent, well-balanced and productive construction."

U. S. TO PARTICIPATE IN MONEY MEETING

Continued from Page 1.

gether. The next step in the adjustment of intergovernmental debts must be taken by Europe in the settlement of the Greek situation. Further negotiations concerning war debts will be entered into by this Government.

Instructions Given Mellon.

The American attitude on the matter of tariffs has been to regard them as matters of internal policy and therefore not amenable to alteration or influence by foreign action.

Ambassador Mellon has been instructed by Secretary Stimson to take up with the British government the question of the conference still to be decided upon. At the same time frequent conversations will be held here at the department between officials and Ambassador Lindley who has the intention of cooperating to the greatest extent with the plans now going forward in London.

The general expansion of credit facilities which have been taken by the Federal Reserve and other governmental agencies here have managed to prevent the financial anxieties which characterized Great Britain the abandonment of the gold standard. At that time the pound has been fluctuating at internal values, but with unfavorable quotations on foreign exchange.

Prices Refuse to Respond.

British economists had hoped to stop the shrinkage of prices by adjusting the pound sterling to the internal economic conditions, but the operation has fallen short of its goal and prices refuse to respond. They have not fallen enough to the cheapened pound sterling.

This is believed to be one of the reasons behind the anxiety of Great Britain for an international conference of prices. The delegates of France will be sure to lead violent opposition to any depreciation of the value of the gold standard.

Considerable time will have to elapse if the success of the conference is to be assured by adequate preparation.

Text of Settlement.

The full text of the State Department's statement is as follows: "The suggestion that there should be called an international conference for the purpose of considering methods to stabilize world commodity prices first came to the attention of this Government by an inquiry of the British Ambassador in Washington as to whether we should be interested and would participate in such a conference. The suggestion was that it should be called by the British government in London. After due consideration, this Government has replied, through Mr. Mellon, that it felt that the early convocation of such a conference might be of real value in the present depression. As was stated in the press messages from London, the proposed conference would have nothing to do with war debts, reparations, disarmament, or any other than purely economic subjects. It is our understanding that the British government is also approaching on the same subject France, Italy and the other powers."

Col. Luke Lea Pleads Not Guilty.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 31 (A.P.)—Col. Luke Lea, Nashville publisher, and J. B. Ramsey, former president of the Holston Union National Bank, pleaded not guilty in Federal Court today to charges arising from the bank's failure in 1930. Ramsey is charged with misappropriating bank funds and making false entry. Lea, a stockholder, is charged with aiding and abetting Ramsey.

SPECIAL NOTICES

BEAUTIFUL LAWN GUARANTEED. 187. Glass work. Estimates. Tel. 6397.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I NO longer claim responsibility for any accounts made in my name without my signature. HENRY E. DUCK.

BROOKING JUNE 1 I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES IN THE NAME OF Florida Fruit Vegetable Co. (Signed) IRVING HONKMAN.

OFFICE OF THE GEORGETOWN GAS CO. 1330 Wisconsin Ave. N.W. Washington, D. C.—A meeting of the board of directors of the company will be held at the office of the company for the election of such other officers as may be properly called for at 8 o'clock a. m. on June 2, 1932.

Window Shades: Floor Coverings: Screens: prompt, soon, etc. KLEIN, 1113 and E. St. N.E.

PAINTING-PAPERING CARPENTER WORK. Complete service. No charge for estimate. WASHINGTON HOME IMPROVEMENT CO. 1727 K St. N.W.

PAYS In real money, in a real position. Complete training. No experience necessary. Secretary and business courses. Today, send School, 1333 2 St. N.W., 1333.

Supreme Court Will Study Case of Doomed 7; Final Capone Plea Denied.

(Associated Press.)

Protected by police against a rumored Communist demonstration, the Supreme Court yesterday agreed to review the conviction and death sentence of seven Negroes accused of assaulting two white girls near Scottsboro, Ala.

In addition, it firmly closed the doors of Atlanta Prison upon Scarface Al Capone by refusing to reconsider its previous refusal to review his case.

Word that Reds were mobilizing for a demonstration in favor of the Alabama Negroes sent to the Capitol details of police armed with tear-gas bombs and riot guns. No radicals appeared, however, and investigation of several places where they were reported assembled showed them deserted.

Court's Term Ended.

Yesterday's session ended the court's term. Five decisions were rendered, 36 reviews refused and 16 granted, disposing of all business before the tribunal for action.

The Negroes had been sentenced to die June 24. The court's granting of a review had the effect of giving them a reprieve until next fall. The court will not meet again until October and oral argument on the case will be heard October 10.

Walter H. Pollok, a New York lawyer, presented the cases of the Negroes to the court. He contended they had not been given trials guaranteed by the Constitution, insisting their arrests were followed by threats of mob violence, requiring the calling out of the State National Guard.

GRAND REGIMENT AT NAVAL ACADEMY

Best Company of Regiment Receives Colors Award at Hands of Girl.

Annapolis, Md., May 31 (A.P.).—Ceremonies which will culminate with the graduation of 422 midshipmen from the Naval Academy were begun today with the presentation of colors to the best company of the regiment, one of the most romantic of the June week ceremonies.

The colors were presented to Louis J. Kirtz ("Bullet Lou") to those who know their football men) of Milwaukee, by Miss Marie K. Douglas, of Manitowish, Wis., before the dress parade.

Kirtz received the colors on behalf of the Eighth Company, adjudged through competitive work the best in the academy. Miss Douglas took them from the hands of Capt. Henry D. Cook, commandant of midshipmen, and transferred them to Kirtz.

One part of the time-honored ceremony was missing, cut out last year by official order. After the "color girl" presented the flag to the company captain the ritual called for her to also present her lips. But the ceremony was banned.

Two parades are scheduled for tomorrow, and in between the program calls for many hops and informal parties.

On Thursday the graduating class will receive diplomas from Secretary of the Navy Charles F. Adams. Through act of Congress all except those who resign, will be commissioned. The act was necessary because the officers' lists were full.

Of the graduating class, 42 have resigned. They will be given diplomas but not commissions. Richard Shal Mandelkorn, son of T. H. Mandelkorn, of Peoria, Ill., heads the graduating class with an average of 91.23 out of a possible 100 for the four-year course. He also was the winner of five individual awards for meritorious work.

GOODYEAR BALLOON LANDS; ONE STILL UP

Continued from Page 1.

which landed near Jamestown, N. Dak., said they also encountered another. The Chevrolet's distance was estimated by Southworth on about 15 miles. John Engle, of Detroit, served as his aid.

The Omaha Junior Chamber of Commerce entry narrowly missed disaster when it landed on a Missouri River island, 15 miles north of here, shortly after the take-off. Pete and Harold Larsen, Detroit brothers, managing it, rowed to the Nebraska shore and returned to Omaha.

DIED

ALLEN—On Sunday, May 29, 1932, at his residence, 142 Colfax road, northwest, John Allen, 721 Union avenue, Riverside, Md., died at 2 p. m. Burial in Mount Olivet cemetery.

ANDREWS—On Sunday, May 31, 1932, at his residence, 142 Colfax road, northwest, John Andrews, 721 Union avenue, Riverside, Md., died at 2 p. m. Burial in Mount Olivet cemetery.

BARRETT—On Sunday, May 31, 1932, at his residence, 142 Colfax road, northwest, John Barrett, 721 Union avenue, Riverside, Md., died at 2 p. m. Burial in Mount Olivet cemetery.

BARTMAN—On Sunday, May 31, 1932, at his residence, 142 Colfax road, northwest, John Bartman, 721 Union avenue, Riverside, Md., died at 2 p. m. Burial in Mount Olivet cemetery.

BENNETT—On Sunday, May 31, 1932, at his residence, 142 Colfax road, northwest, John Bennett, 721 Union avenue, Riverside, Md., died at 2 p. m. Burial in Mount Olivet cemetery.

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REVENUE BILL IS PASSED AFTER SALES TAX IS BEATEN

Continued from Page 1.

Although the President had given his approval to a general manufacturers' excise tax, he had left the question to the Senate for decision and the finance committee, by a vote of 12 to 8, refused to approve the amendment proposed by Senator David T. Walsh (Democrat), of Massachusetts, providing a general sales tax of 1 1/2 per cent on food and other necessities.

The Mills supplemental program included a Connally amendment, the 1-cent gasoline tax and the lowered admissions tax.

The committee accepted the gasoline tax, but turned away from the Connally amendment, the 1-cent gasoline tax and the lowered admissions tax.

Senator Howell launched the fight against the proposal when it was brought up on the Senate floor.

Senator Thomas E. Walsh (Democrat), Montana, declared the tax "utterly indefensible" and "so outrageous it has been recommended only because the committee hasn't had time to consider it."

Senator George W. Norris (Republican), Nebraska, said, "that the committee reported this outrageous theory and indefensible proposition only on the theory that the Senate, in its anxiety to pass this bill, would swallow anything."

A Federal tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, proposed by the finance committee and estimated to yield \$150,000,000, was approved without a record vote after several substitute proposals had been decisively beaten.

The Connally income tax amendment was voted, as had been expected, soon after the Senate convened. It provided normal rates of 1 per cent on the first \$4,000 income, 2 per cent above that, with surtaxes beginning with 1 per cent at \$6,000 and continuing upward, on a graduated scale to 85 per cent on income of \$1,000,000 and more. These individual rates were estimated to produce \$225,000,000 annually.

A 14 per cent tax on corporate incomes already had been voted into the bill. This was estimated to yield \$52,000,000.

Budget Work Not Through.

Despite the unprecedented tax levy imposed by the provisions of the bill, the closing minutes of the session emphasized the fact that its passage did not complete the stupendous task of balancing the enormous federal budget.

Senator Tydings asked that he be excused from voting for the bill because it contained a provision for the lumber and copper, which he believed unjustifiable, but also because, he said, it would not balance the budget.

Senator David A. Reed (Republican), Pennsylvania, proposed that the plan to cut Federal expenditures. This economy program, calling for a general slash of 10 per cent in Government salaries, among other things, was being whittled into shape in committee last night while the tax bill was going through the final stages of passage.

Will Be Balanced, Says Reed.

The tax bill, plus the economy bill, Senator Reed insisted, represented together a truly budget-balancing program, and the country and the world would be benefited by that fact.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Republican), of Wisconsin, called attention to the speed with which the tax measure had been considered. Its passage had required only 15 days, whereas other tax measures had taken as long as 40 days and more.

Senator La Follette said, "The eleven members who voted against the passage of this bill were: Republicans—2—John Blaine, of Wisconsin, and Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota. Democrats—8—Hugo L. Black, of Alabama; Charles McNary, of South Dakota; Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado; Carter Glass, of Virginia; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Harry H. Hawes, of Missouri; Ellison D. Smith, of Missouri; and William C. Trammell, of Florida. Farmer-Labor—1—Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota."

Having listened to the address of the President, the Senate recessed until the finance committee could meet in a nearby room and prepare its recommendations.

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TRIBUTE PAID CAR ON 40-YEAR SERVICE

Continued from Page 1.

Commended by Stimson and Hughes at Testimonial Dinner at Willard.

The officers of the Foreign Service of the State Department last night celebrated the 40th year of service of Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr by a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Willard.

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes were present and graciously paid tribute to the career of Mr. Carr.

The remarkable record of Assistant Secretary Carr began in 1892 when he entered the State Department as a clerk at \$1,000 yearly salary. Since that time he has steadily progressed and has dominated and molded the development of the Foreign Service as no other man in the service today.

Secretary Stimson declared: "It is a great pleasure for me, both officially and personally, to have this opportunity of extending the most sincere congratulations to you upon this anniversary. Such steadfast service, such loyal endeavor, and such patient and efficient performance as yours are rarely met with either within or outside of the Government."

Stimson's Praise.

"We must all recognize that the present well-organized department and our splendid Foreign Service as it stands today are a considerable extent due to your untiring efforts and constitute a monument to your devoted labor."

"To the congratulations which I extend upon behalf of the department and of the Foreign Service I wish to add my own appreciation of your helpful consideration to me, your loyalty, and your devotion to the service of the many difficult problems which have confronted us since my appointment as Secretary of State."

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BONUS PETITION IS SIGNED BY 7 MORE HOUSE MEMBERS

Continued from Page 1.

arrival of 2,422 veterans en route here, by appealing to governors of States where men are assembling. A group of 300 is expected to arrive today.

In a message to Gov. Albert G. Ritchie of Maryland, Gen. Glasford said that he used all the means at his disposal "to discourage the destitute veterans in your State from assembling in Washington." He pointed out that the veterans would be necessarily subject to "great privation due to the inability of the residents of the District of Columbia to provide for them."

Somewhere between the Capital and Cincinnati are 300 veterans in motor trucks. Their exact whereabouts is unknown, but if they maintain a normal rate of travel they should arrive some time this day or early tomorrow. To provide for them the Police Department has obtained the use of a warehouse at Seventh and Water streets southwest.

Hearings are scheduled to begin this afternoon before the Senate District committee on the \$675,000, relief bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Costigan (Democrat), of Colorado. Of the amount requested, \$75,000 would be used for the care of "transients," which would include the bonus brigade.

The remainder would be devoted to direct and indirect relief for the District's unemployed. In the letter to Gov. Ritchie, Gen. Glasford pointed out there are 1,800 veterans now in the Capital. "Unfortunately," he said, "the residents of the District of Columbia are forced through lack of Federal appropriations to contribute to the support of these veterans in addition to the support of our 19,000 unemployed."

"The publicity attached to this plight of the veterans will influence many more destitute veterans to travel to Washington within the next few days; in fact, we have information of several groups now on the way."

"I desire to appeal to you to use such resources as may be at your disposal, including publicity, to discourage the destitute veterans in your State from assembling in Washington. Although Senator Costigan has introduced a bill for an appropriation of \$75,000, for emergency temporary relief of homeless persons, there is no assurance that these funds will be made available."

"If all the veterans arrive at Washington who apparently are planning to be here within the next few days, they will necessarily be subject to great privation due to the inability of the residents of the District to provide for them. All efforts that you are able to make in this endeavor to reduce the number of veterans thrown upon the charity of the District will be immensely appreciated."

Near Cincinnati Monday.

The group which is expected to arrive within the next 36 hours was 100 miles east of Cincinnati on Monday morning. Since then, it has not been reported along the way. Patrolmen James E. Bennett and R. M. White, who will clear the place, are quartered at the abandoned Bieber-Kaufman store at Eighth and I streets southeast, and in Wagner's Garage at Twelfth and D streets northwest. They will clear the place, and rolling kitchen will be placed nearby, and food will be made ready as soon as definite reports are heard from the men.

In the last few days approximately 200 known Communists have arrived in the Capital, according to police. They are here to participate in a demonstration (Democratic) on June 8 under direction of the Workers' Former Service Men's League, a Communist organization. The union has declared any connection with the demonstration will be elected several agitators from their ranks.

An Associated Press dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., said P. Vio, a

side with the Socialists in the government."

The stocky Liberal leader previously had pledged himself to chart an unselfish course, unhampered by hate. France does not wish to base her prosperity on the misery of any other people, he told a gathering of his followers at a luncheon celebrating their recent election victory. He did not specify whether his remarks applied to French relations with Germany.

Socialist participation in a cabinet headed by M. Herriot was considered out of the question after the executive committee of the Radical-Socialist party rejected a majority of the socialist conditions.

These conditions stipulated organization for peace by agreements among nations embracing reduction of war credits, interdiction of traffic in arms and nationalization of arms manufacture, a balanced budget without cutting social service funds, state control of banks, nationalization of railroads, a national monopoly of insurance, a 40-hour week and general amnesty for political prisoners.

M. Herriot said he elected several agitators from their ranks.

An Associated Press dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., said P. Vio, a

ities under one administration of public works. Savings under this item were "indeterminate."

The Senate committee reduced by \$500,000 the House limitation on printing and binding expenditures, eliminating the \$200,000 House saving on stationary and related limitations on Federal funds for vocational training-stricken from the House bill.

The retrenchment measure, reported last night by Appropriations Chairman William L. Dyer, will be taken up immediately by the Senate.

First word of the proposed slash did not come as an official committee announcement. It leaked out in the face of a secrecy agreement that for three weeks had remained unbroken by members of the special economy committee.

Approximately 722,000 Federal workers are directly hit by the proposed reduction. More than 200,000 Army, Navy and Marine enlisted men are exempted from its provisions.

The initiative 10 per cent slash contrasts sharply with the 11 per cent cut, with \$2,500 exemption, approved by the House. The House plan would have saved only \$12,000,000.

It is far more severe than the 11 per cent reduction, with \$1,000 exemption, originally brought out by the House economy committee. For this House Economy Chairman John McDuffie claimed a \$67,000,000 saving.

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Silks, Prints, Chiffons, Imported Fabrics, Sheer Materials... for afternoon, evening, street, sports, For Women and Misses, Third Floor.

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FRIEND OF WALKER GOT SHERWOOD CASH

Seabury Resumes Effort to Link Mayor to Missing Accountant.

New York, May 31 (A.P.).—By showing that more than \$75,000 was drawn from Russell T. Sherwood's bank accounts for the benefit of an unnamed friend of Mayor Walker, Seabury today sought to link Walker beyond dispute with the \$1,000,000 financial transactions of the \$3,500-a-year accountant.

The snow-haired counsel of the Postmaster legislative committee made only one reference to the identity of the mysterious person, whom he designated as "X."

"If anybody knew that person," he said, "it would be the mayor."

When the mayor had his day in court he testified he had authorized a payment of \$7,500 to this individual from a joint brokerage account he had with Paul Block, publisher, but denied he had either an interest in or a knowledge of Sherwood's bank and brokerage accounts.

Other witnesses called to testify in the inquiry now centering on the mayor testified to the following:

That State Senator John A. Hastings, close friend of Walker, was hired by the Equitable Coach Co. at \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year and all expenses, because of his political friendships, to solicit favor at City Hall for a city-wide bus franchise.

That the Interstate Trust Co. stock, which a city official had testified he purchased for the mayor and which Walker denied owning, was bought by a representative of the Equitable as a "tip" from Hastings, and not by Walker.

For nearly a week Seabury has concentrated his fire on attempting to disprove Walker's contention that Sherwood was not his financial agent, and that he knew nothing of Sherwood's extremely large financial transactions. Seabury's repeated charge is that Sherwood acted for the mayor from the time Walker took office until the accountant disappeared last summer.

Sherwood Data Analyzed.

In a continued attempt to link the pair beyond question, the committee counsel called one of his own accountants, who told of making an analysis of Sherwood's accounts. He said the following money was drawn from them for the benefit of the mysterious unnamed friend of Walker:

For stocks, \$41,666.93.

Letter of credit, \$10,000, later increased to \$16,500.

For 300 shares of B. M. T. (subway) stock, \$17,152.50.

The subway stock, he said, later was returned to the Sherwood account.

"I submit for your consideration," Seabury then told the committee, "if there is any reason why Sherwood should have made these payments? If not, it is a fair belief that the sums were paid on behalf of Mayor Walker, no matter what he may deny."

The same witness fixed the total of Sherwood's deposits in the various accounts at \$961,225 between 1926 and 1931. He also disclosed that on the dates when Sherwood drew on one of his bank accounts checks for the mayor's sister and for the upkeep of the mayor's yacht, Walker had ample funds to pay the bills in his own account.

Cuvillier Scores Seabury.

An acrimonious exchange occurred between Seabury and Assemblyman Louis Cuvillier, one of the Democratic minority members of the committee. Cuvillier assailed Seabury for criticizing Walker and the city administra-

Pair of Pink Pajamas Brings House Inquiry

(Associated Press.)
The House voted, 178 to 129, yesterday to investigate Government competition with private enterprise. It adopted a resolution by Representative Shannon (Democrat), of Missouri, calling for appointment of a House committee of five members to study the situation.

Shannon, pleading for the investigation, exhibited in the well of the House numerous articles he said he had bought in Army stores, including a pink pair of woman's pajamas.

KENTUCKY RESTORES MASSIE CIVIL RIGHTS

Governor Acts to Obviate Any Question About His Citizenship.

Frankfort, Ky., May 31 (A.P.).—Any rights of citizenship which Lieut. Thomas H. Massie may have lost in his native State of Kentucky by his conviction in the Honolulu honor playing were restored here in an executive order from Gov. Ruby Laffoon today.

The governor stated in his order restoring citizenship he did not believe Lieut. Massie had forfeited any of his rights in this State, but that he issued the order "to put the matter beyond all doubt."

Lieut. Massie received the order from Gov. Laffoon personally in the executive offices, and a short time later, he and his wife, Mrs. Thalia Massie, left Winchester by motor for Charleston, W. Va. They expected to remain there tonight before continuing to Washington, D. C., and New York. They will visit friends and relatives in the East before he returns to duty on the West Coast.

They have spent several days visiting the naval officer's mother at Winchester. Mrs. Massie did not accompany the lieutenant to Frankfort today.

Mellon Confident U. S. Will Survive Her Ills

London, May 31 (A.P.).—Confidence that the United States would survive her present troubles and emerge greater than ever was expressed by Ambassador Andrew W. Mellon at a dinner in his honor given by the English-speaking "union tonight."

In an impromptu Memorial Day talk, which the assemblyman said was made in an attempt to obtain the Democratic presidential nomination.

"Mr. Seabury is employed to bring out evidence and not to go around making stump speeches," Cuvillier shouted.

"I defy the assemblyman to stop it," retorted Seabury.

Later Cuvillier remarked that Seabury formerly had been "associated with Tammany Hall."

"I have no desire to associate with any of their present representatives," was the lawyer's reply.

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PHOTOGRAPH OF MOTHER AND CHILD

A word to the wives is sufficient!—Nothing would please HIM more than a beautiful portrait of you and your baby—for that's what a proud father wants most! This special price is until Father's Day only!

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Secret Maneuvers Of Fleet Begun

Enemy in Search for Surface Craft.

San Pedro, Calif., May 31 (A.P.).—Secret maneuvers drew about a hundred fighting craft of the United States Navy to sea today from bases here and at San Diego. The world's largest airship, U. S. S. Akron, moored at its Sunnyvale, Calif., base, several hundred miles away, is scheduled to join the maneuvers, which will extend at least until Friday. The Akron's problem will be to find the fleet, acting in the role of an enemy.

Battleships, scout cruisers, destroyers and submarines moved into the gray mists off Southern California. The dreadnaught divisions are expected to go through long-range gunnery exercises first.

In addition to the exacting schedule of battle problems, the various units will have to be on the alert for the peeping eye liner. Its mission, as in war, will be to conceal itself in the clouds and secretly watch just what the fleet is doing, and perhaps do something, theoretically, to destroy or weaken the sea force. It will be the Akron's first maneuvers with the United States fleet.

Two Get Life Sentences In Gecht Kidnap Case

Chicago, May 31 (A.P.).—William Thomas and John Pingers were sentenced to life imprisonment today for the kidnaping of Mrs. Georgia Gecht, wife of a physician, Dr. Max Gecht.

The two men pleaded guilty to the charge at the outset of their trial. Another defendant, Ward Swallow, former assistant State's attorney and long-time friend of the Gechts, was acquitted. Swallow was the go-between in the negotiations for Mrs. Gecht's release, and his counsel termed his act that of a friend.

HINDENBURG PICKS VON PAPEN TO ORGANIZE NEW MINISTRY

Continued from Page 1.

be almost certain to give the Fascists control of Parliament; the repeal of the government's ban on the Hitlerite brown shirt army; and repeal of restrictions on the press and on demonstrations, which would give the Fascists a free hand in propagandizing.

The Fascists will not participate in the Von Papen cabinet, as Hitler told President Hindenburg he would not join any partisan government.

However, he is willing to tolerate it for the so-called "transition" period, expressing confidence the Fascists would emerge from new elections strong enough to control Parliament.

The outstanding feature of the cabinet which Von Papen expects to organize is that the new ministers in the main will be without binding party affiliations, although most of them trend toward the Nationalist and Fascist attitude.

Von Papen, a 52-year-old Westphalian, served in the Uhlan Regiment of the imperial army and was military attaché at Washington until the United States asked the German government to recall him. Before America's entry into the war he was suspected of "improper activities in military and naval matters" at Washington and charged with being involved in many ammunition factory explosions in the United States and Canada.

It also was charged that he plotted the destruction of the Welland Canal and railroad bridge in Canada. He was recalled in 1915.

His political career in Germany has been a strange one. At present he is not a member of the Reichstag. He is a deputy in the Prussian Diet, a member of the Catholic Center party of Dr. Brüning. The party forced him to resign, however.

when he was absent at a crucial session resulting in the defeat of the Marx Centrist cabinet.

At present he is considered affiliated with the extreme right wing of the Centrist party.

The Nationalist party of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, second to Hitler in the right wing leadership, condemned Von Papen today when the Deutsche Zeitung criticized his conciliatory attitude toward France.

The cabinet which Von Papen said he believed would be announced tomorrow also will be unusual, although in the present crisis a dictatorial cabinet would not be entirely unexpected.

The men asked to participate include:

Interior—Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, a powerful Nationalist, who had been mentioned as possible chancellor.

Foreign affairs—Baron Constantine von Neurath, the present ambassador to London.

Defense—Gen. Curt von Schleicher, chief of staff, and leader of the military faction that aided in forcing out the Brüning regime.

Economics—Hermann Warmbold, independent, member of the Brüning cabinet.

Labor—Karl Goergeler, mayor of Leipzig and the governmental price "dictator."

Agriculture—Baron von Lueninck, Posts—George Schaezel, Bavarian

Folks party, member of the Brüning cabinet.

Von Papen said not all of the proposed ministers had replied to his invitations. None of them are members of the Reichstag.

Four Die in British Sea Crash.

Harwick, Essex, England, May 31 (A.P.).—Four members of the crew of a Belgian fishing smack were drowned today after their craft collided with the London coastwise steamer Prague off here. The crash occurred during a dense fog. One member of the crew of the smack was rescued.

400 Jobless Riot In Detroit Council

Informed in Error, Protest Lodge Closing.

Detroit, May 31 (A.P.).—Police were called to the City Hall today to clear the council chambers after fighting broke out between council guards and 400 residents of the Fisher Lodge for homeless unemployed men, who were protesting the reported closing of the lodge.

Police and detectives called to the council rooms battled for several minutes with the men, forcing them out of the council chamber, down the stairs to the first floor and outside the building.

Councilmen said the rioting began when Fred Morrison, spokesman for the men, began a lengthy speech protesting a report that the lodge would be closed. Councilmen informed them the lodge would not be closed, but Morrison, they said, continued reading a lengthy petition. Fighting broke out, necessitating the calling of reserves, when officials sought to restore order. No arrests were made. Police said no one was injured seriously.

Primitive Baptists Set Meeting.

Purcellville, Va., May 31 (Special).—The annual three-day meeting of the Primitive Baptists will be held at North Fork, from July 17 to 20, inclusive.

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"Cooks with the Gas turned off" Table-Top or Console Models

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Egan Returns to Post As Death Quiz Goes On

San Francisco, May 31 (A.P.).—After a month's absence from office, during which his name was brought into the police investigation of the death of his friend, and client, Mrs. Jessie Scott Hughes, Public Defender Frank J. Egan returned to duty today.

He said he would appear to testify at the coroner's inquest tomorrow. He has been ordered to bring documents relating to his business affairs with Mrs. Hughes. Egan disappeared while night after allegedly telephoning police he was being held by kidnapers. Subsequently he was found in a sanatorium, suffering from shock.

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E. F. ANDREWS DEAD; NOTED AS SCULPTOR

Funeral at Christ Church, Alexandria, Today; Served in French Army.

Eliphalet Fraser Andrews, who at the age of 18 left an art school in France to join the ambulance corps of the French army during the World War, died yesterday at his home, Vauxhall, Seminary Hill, Va., at the age of 33.

A sculptor in stone and metal, he was the son of the late Eliphalet Fraser Andrews, painter and art director of the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the late Marietta Minigrode Andrews, noted author and artist.

Before leaving for Europe to study art, Mr. Andrews attended the Episcopal High School and St. Albans at Seminary Hill. Returning from his service overseas, he organized and directed the Southern Oxygen Co., in Alexandria, Va. In 1921, he married Miss Helen Cowles Tucker, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles Tucker.

His death was due to a lung ailment suffered during the war. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French government for his services.

He is survived by his wife and three daughters, Mary Lou Andrews, Helen Tucker Andrews and Carter Randolph Andrews. The funeral will be held in Christ Church, Alexandria, at 3 p. m. today. Burial will be in the family plot in Middleburg, Va.

The honorary pallbearers will be R. Walton Moore, Gen. Hugh Matthews, Dr. Llewellyn Powell, Dr. Charles B. Crawford, Dr. J. Ryan Vereaux and Gardiner Roche. Active pallbearers, Allen Roberts, William Wood, Bordley Davidson, Richard Williams, Leonard Block, William Hargrave, Thomas Sloane, and Earl Kindelberger.

MRS. ANNA MATTINGLY DISS

Former Capital Resident Expires in West Virginia at 73.

Mrs. Anna M. Mattingly, widow of the late C. F. Mattingly, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Guy Sanders, in Romney, W. Va. She was 73 years old.

Mrs. Mattingly was a native of Washington. She lived here the greater part of her life and went to make her home with her daughter about 18 years ago.

Besides Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Mattingly is survived by a son, C. S. Mattingly, of Ford, Va., and another daughter, Mrs. H. D. Alexander, of this city.

Byrd Thanks Glass, Nominator-to-Be

Party Platform in State Also Is Discussed at Conference.

(Associated Press.)

Former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia paid his respects yesterday to the man who plans placing his name in nomination at the Democratic national convention.

After a call at the office of Senator Glass, Byrd said he had thanked the senator for accepting Gov. Pollard's invitation to nominate him at Chicago. That, he said, was the principal purpose of his trip here, but they exchanged views on several subjects, including the State Democratic convention platform.

Byrd called also at Democratic national headquarters. He said he was much gratified by endorsements of his prohibition referendum plan by persons within and without Virginia. "There seems to be a sentiment for it in the State," he said.

Gasoline Use May Drop 22,389,000 Barrels

(Associated Press.)

The volunteer committee on petroleum economics of the Federal Oil Conservation Board yesterday estimated that the total demand for motor fuel in the last nine months of 1932 would be 397,000,000 barrels.

This estimate, a decrease of 22,389,000 barrels under the last nine months of 1931, was explained as being the result of a decrease of approximately 1,000,000 in the average number of automotive units in use.

Insult Auction Delayed.

New York, May 31 (A.P.).—Another postponement of the auction sale of the collateral of Insult Utility Investments, Inc., and Corporation Securities Co. of Chicago, held by New York banks, until June 22, was ordered today.



Catch up with yourself

TAKE next week-end off and run down to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Lie in the sun. Walk the Boards. Play golf in the tonic ocean air. Play squash. With Chalfonte-Haddon Hall as background you can relax completely and enjoy life.

Here you will find an excellent cuisine, thoughtful comfort, and a cordial hospitality. Our rates are 1932. Write or phone 4-6141. Special week-end and railroad tickets available.

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Bills Held Not Illegal If Signed After Session

(Associated Press.)

It no longer will be necessary for the President to go to the Capitol and sign bills during the closing hours of a congressional session.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday that bills were legal if signed by the President within ten days after they reached him, regardless of whether Congress is in session.

The court, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Hughes, held:

"There is nothing in the words of the Constitution which prohibits the President from approving bills, within the time limited for his action, because the Congress has adjourned, and the spirit and purpose of the clause in question forbids the implication of such a restriction."

"No public interest would be conserved by the requirement of hurried and inconsiderate examination of bills in the closing hours of a session."

Investigation Proposed Of West Coast Judge

(Associated Press.)

The LaGuardia resolution for an investigation of the official conduct of Federal Judge Harold Louderback, of the Northern District of California, was approved yesterday by the House Judiciary committee.

Chairman Sumners said the action was unanimous and the resolution will be reported immediately to the House. The inquiry would be made by a subcommittee of the Judiciary committee.

HUSBAND IDENTIFIED IN MYSTERY OF WIFE

Kermit Orndorff Named as Mailing Letter Stating "She Is Well."

Special to The Washington Post.

Winchester, Va., May 31.—Sheriff Luther Pannett of Frederick County said today four persons have identified Kermit Orndorff, 30-year-old Frederick County laborer, as the man mailing a letter from Tom's Brook, Shenandoah County, several weeks ago stating that his missing wife, Mrs. Frances Nicholson Orndorff, 26, is "well and with me."

Orndorff is being held in the Shenandoah County Jail, awaiting transportation here on a charge in connection with the disappearance of his wife. Mrs. Orndorff mysteriously disappeared from her home the morning of December 29 last, and to date no one has been found who has seen her dead or alive since then.

The quiet identifying Orndorff as the man mailing the letter, the sheriff said, confronted Orndorff in the Shenandoah County Jail. The accused denied ever having seen the four persons. Previously a handwriting expert said the letter sent the sheriff was penned by Orndorff.

Orndorff was arrested Saturday, but has refused to make a statement. Commonwealth's Attorney Burr F. Harrison, of Frederick County, said he would be questioned soon.

In the meantime the mountainside friends of Mrs. Orndorff, near Star Tannery, 8 miles west of here, continue to comb the region for any clues which might lead to a cache where it is thought the body of Mrs. Orndorff might have been laid in case of murder. Police of West Virginia and Virginia are continuing their efforts to find the woman.

LONDON IS STIRRED BY SOCIETY MURDER

Scion of Well-Known Family Slain in Home of American's Wife.

London, May 31 (A.P.).—London society and Scotland Yard were stirred today by a real life "cocktail murder mystery" whose victim was the fashionable Michael Scott Stephen, of a well-known West End family.

The tragedy occurred in the apartment of the pretty Mrs. Elvira Dolores Barney, daughter of a wealthy knight, and wife of John Sterling Barney, an American singer.

The attention of neighbors was first drawn to the apartment in the early hours of this morning by the noises which usually attend a cocktail party.

Then came sounds of a commotion and unusually loud cries. These were followed by several shots and silence in the fashionable Knights Bridge section. In a few moments there came a woman's cry. The neighbors heard her distinctly. She said, "Come quickly."

Soon the police arrived and found the body of the 35-year-old society man on a sofa. Physicians said his death was due to gunshot wounds. Scotland Yard decided the case was of first importance and called in Sir Bernard Spillbury, eminent pathologist, for consultation.

There was no information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Barney, whose husband was understood to be in the United States.

Barney came to London from New York in 1928 and soon met and married the beautiful Elvira Dolores Mullens, who had appeared on the stage as Dolores Ashley. Her younger sister, Avril, is the wife of Prince George Meritinsky.

Auto-Crash Death Laid to Chauffeur

Preliminary Hearing Is Set in Rockville on Man-Slaughter Charge.

Karl W. Brown, colored chauffeur, of 1704 T street northwest, has been charged with manslaughter as the aftermath of a triple automobile crash Monday near Hyattstown, Md., which resulted in the death of Walter E. Early, of 3900 Cathedral avenue.

Brown was driving a car which first struck another machine, according to police, and then careened into Early, who was standing beside his own parked machine. Early's wife was in his automobile and witnessed the fatal crash. Brown was arrested by Montgomery County police and will be given a hearing in Rockville Police Court Saturday.

Funeral services for Early will be held tomorrow morning when high requiem mass will be said in Holy Trinity Church in Georgetown at 9:15 o'clock. Burial will be in Holyrood Cemetery.

Woman, After "Joke," Treated for Poisoning

A young woman was in a serious condition at Gallinger Hospital last night from the effects of a poison she is said to have swallowed at a rooming house at 735 Nineteenth street northwest. C. B. Arundell, at whose home the young woman was staying, told police she told him she had swallowed poison, but he thought she was joking.

Suddenly she collapsed on the floor. Arundell called the Fire Rescue Squad and the girl, Miss Edith Sorrell, 20 years old, was removed to Emergency Hospital. "She was later taken to Gallinger. At the rooming house it was said she had been in Washington only two weeks, coming here from Asheville, N. C."

PASTOR IS DEFENDED BY MOTHER OF GIRL

Cleric's Pose With Daughter in Near-Nude Termed Trap by Parent.

London, May 31 (A.P.).—The mother of a 15-year-old girl who posed in the near-nude with the Rev. H. F. Davidson, of Stiffkey, came to the defense of the accused rector at his ecclesiastical trial for immorality today.

She said the photograph of the girl and the rector introduced by the prosecution was obtained fraudulently, and agreed with the Rev. Mr. Davidson that he was trapped into posing.

The picture shows the minister holding a shawl rather ineffectively against the form of the girl. The prosecution contended that it was proof that the rector was somewhat indiscreet.

The mother testified today that she had asked the rector to be present when a photograph of her daughter was taken for use in an advertisement in the United States.

She had stipulated, she said, that her daughter was not to be photographed in the nude, and put her in Mr. Davidson's care to that end. The pastor had testified, also, that the mother was present when the photograph was taken.

The mother appeared before the court at Church House, Westminster, and said photographers had told her publication of her daughter's photograph might mean a lot to her career. "It was just a disgusting trap, well worked out from the beginning," the mother concluded.

The Bishop of London, another witness, told of Mr. Davidson's work for outcasts and said he had never heard of an attack on the rector's moral character before the present charges were brought.



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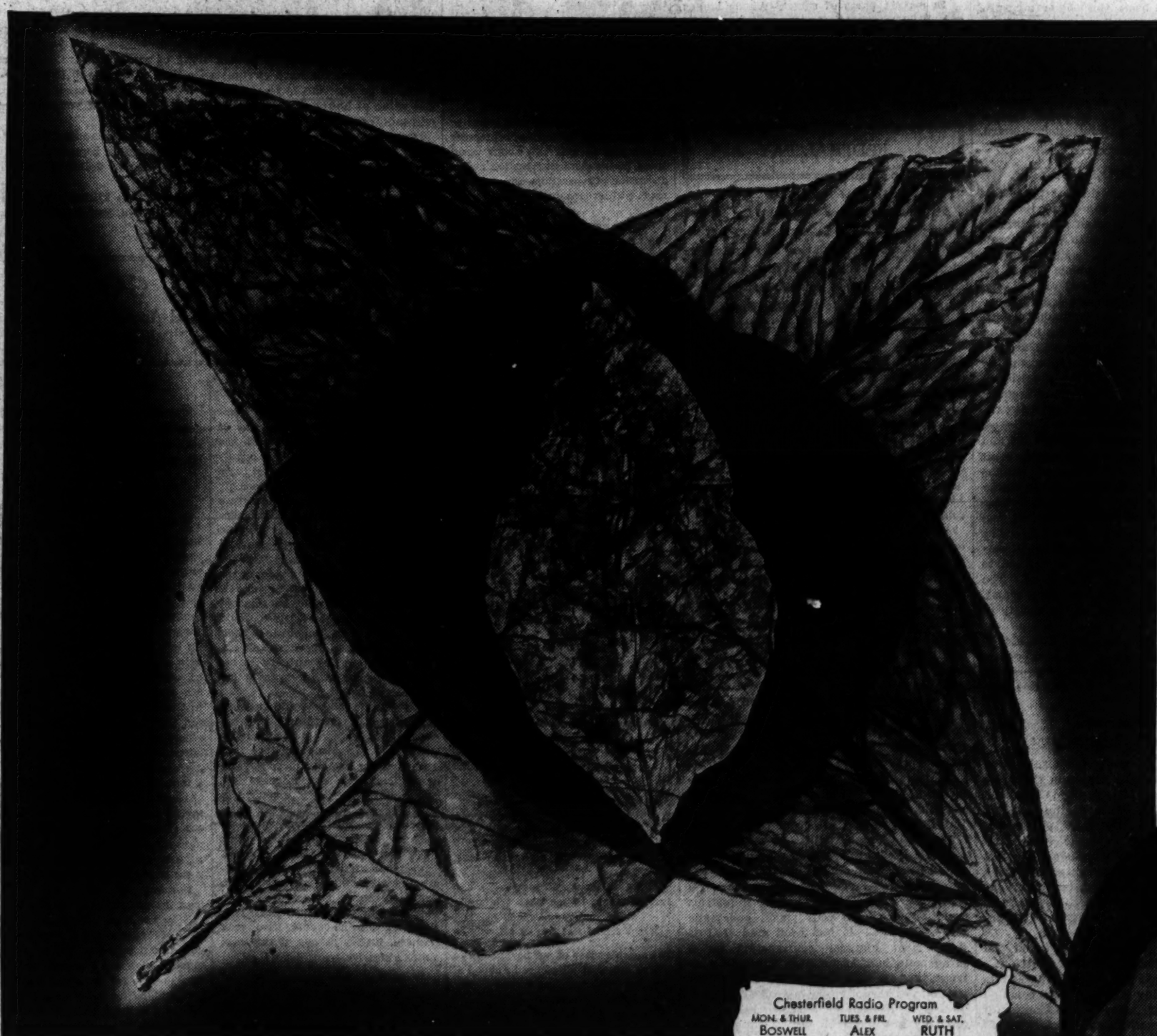
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Wednesday, June 1, 1932.

THE TURNING POINT.

President Hoover's dramatic appearance yesterday before the Senate and his insistence upon immediate action unquestionably spurred the Senate forward. The tax bill as it stands in the Senate does not include the limited manufacturers' excise tax which the President finally favored, but the bill does balance the budget, which is the end desired by all. Mr. Hoover advocated the manufacturers' tax only when it seemed that the Senate might be unable to reach an immediate decision. The danger of further delay was vividly set forth by the President in his reference to the rapid degeneration of business at home and the run on the dollar in world markets.

Coincident with the Senate's latest action comes the announcement that an international conference will be called by Great Britain for the purpose of finding means of stabilizing world commodity prices. The United States and other leading nations will participate. By excluding such insoluble questions as war debts, reparations, and disarmament, and confining the discussions to world economic problems, there is reason to expect that the conference will bring about an improvement in world conditions. The great governments can not fail to become better informed as to actual conditions and their causes, and with this information remedial measures should be forthcoming. All the nations are in the same boat, and a way may be found whereby they can co-operate for the common welfare.

The tax bill as framed by the Senate is a heavy burden upon the moderately well to do. Income taxes will be just under the war level. The heavy percentage exacted from great incomes will not yield much, as such incomes are almost non-existent. Persons formerly rich have suffered ruin by the shrinkage of investments. They are now among the neediest of the people; and their inability to carry on is a direct cause of widespread unemployment. Capital that supported great manufacturing and industrial enterprises has disappeared.

Market values shrank yesterday at an appalling rate. Cotton reached the level of 1898; bonds were lower in every category; stocks suffered the most severe slump of the year, reaching a point 25 per cent below the lowest level of 1921. Many sterling stocks are now obviously worth more than their quoted price on any estimate that presumes the recovery of the United States. Unless the country is to collapse entirely, standard stocks representing the country's systems of industry, transportation, food and shelter must turn upward. Immediate adoption of the tax bill by the conference committee and Congress may mark the turning-point of all values.

Congress has two or three important tasks to perform in addition to enactment of the tax bill. It should put the negative upon two outstanding proposals of the most dangerous character—the Garner pork-barrel bill and the bonus bill. Either of these bills, if enacted over the inevitable veto, would bring to naught all efforts to balance the budget, and throw the Government and people into confusion and disaster.

All eyes are now turned upon Congress, in the hope that taxation and economy legislation will be rushed through, the two dangerous proposals killed, and adjournment reached without delay. When the country knows the worst and best it will adjust itself, perforce, and by the industry of millions of brains and hands will work out of its adversity.

America is unconquered and unconquerable. Its people hold the makings

of new wealth. They are not despairful, and when the Government has charted the course they will take heart and make the best of their situation. In the very fact that values are unduly and unnaturally low lies the secret of new fortunes. The foreseeing and the courageous will take advantage of present opportunities to become rich.

THE BONUS SEEKERS.

Washington's most serious problem of the moment is the army of unemployed veterans coming to the city with the intention of remaining until Congress grants the bonus. Police Chief Glassford estimates that 1,500 bonus seekers are now here, and these men claim that 25,000 more will arrive within the next two weeks. Washington will be overrun by uninvited guests, and the funds available for local relief work will be exhausted in caring for these transients.

No one denies the right of these veterans to come to the National Capital and present their petition to Congress. But if thousands of men come here and remain for a long period they will force the local authorities to take drastic action.

A special appropriation to care for these veterans so long as they wish to remain in Washington would bring down an army of penniless men upon the Capital. Once the word went out that food and lodging could be had for nothing in Washington, a migration of unemployed from all parts of the country would begin. Washington would be overwhelmed with destitute persons and a dangerous situation would develop. From this one standpoint Senator Costigan's bill to appropriate \$75,000 to care for the bonus army is a great mistake.

Provisions are on hand to take care for a few days of the veterans who are here. When a reasonable time for them to present their petition has elapsed Gen. Glassford will be fully justified in ordering them to move on. The police chief is to be commended for his efforts to prevent the transportation of other bonus seekers to the Capital.

A simple bit of reasoning ought to convince the veterans that they are wasting their time and energy. Congress can not pass the bonus measure at this session. With the country in its present condition, Congress would not dare to do so. Even if Congress were disposed to consider the bonus favorably, the organized demands of the visiting ex-service men would complicate the problem. Legislation can not be forced through Congress by a visit of organized minorities to Washington. Any congressman who dared to yield to this kind of coercion, especially when the Treasury is in the present depleted state, would be a target for public wrath in November.

Responsibility for this futile march on Washington rests squarely on the shoulders of demagogues who have led veterans to believe that if they howled loud enough Congress would pass the bonus measure. The same fanatics are now encouraging the veterans to remain here, wasting their time in a futile demonstration. This is a most despicable example of playing politics with human misery. Members of the bonus army ought to realize that they have been duped, and that the only way to avoid further hardships and want is to retreat homeward.

CLUB FOR UNEMPLOYED.

A Milwaukee woman decided that what the city needed was not a bread line, but a friend line, and as a result a new institution has been established to build morale among the unemployed. Miss Dorothy Enderis, director of the public school extension department, procured an old, unused factory building in the banking district and turned it into a clubhouse. It provides a daytime place for the homeless, between 9 A. M., when they are turned out of the flop houses, until 10 P. M., when they can return for the night. The school board voted \$3,500 and the common council \$6,000 to cover the expense of repairing the building. All the equipment was solicited.

A complete tailor shop was installed and the men were encouraged to mend, press and clean clothing. Bushels of buttons have been used in this shop, sewed on by awkward fingers. A cobbler's outfit was obtained and tanneries donated leather; factories sent old machine belts, which make good soles, and under the guidance of several cobbler members the men learned to repair and weatherproof their shoes. The club has a carpenter shop, recreation rooms, gymnasium, pianos, radio and a variety of games.

All types of men belong to the club—musicians, laborers, mechanics, bookkeepers and the many others who make up the ranks of the jobless. About 1,500 men visit the club daily.

MACHINE-AGE HOMES.

Something in the nature of a revolution is going on behind the scenes in the home building industry. Ever since President Hoover called the heads of the building trades together last December plans have been going forward to make home construction cheaper and more simple. Just what the ultimate developments will be can not now be safely predicted, but every one seems to agree that some far-reaching changes in the home building industry are in prospect.

The American people have not taken well to factory-built homes, because individuality in homes is the style. But the architects have been working diligently to combine the efficiency of mass production with variety and attractiveness. One way in which this is being done is to work out a system of units or sections which can be put together in many different ways. Thus all the homes in a block might be turned out by the same process and with the same general measurements, but they would be put together so that no one would be just like the rest.

Home-building methods are many years behind the development of industry in general. Consequently, it becomes easier for the average man to acquire an automobile, a radio and other modern luxuries, while it becomes increasingly difficult for him to own a home. It is time that the building

trades were modernized so that a home may become available to the man with a small income. If architects and engineers can hit upon a scheme of mass production that will appeal to the public a vast new industry will grow up in the United States.

Mechanization of the home is still in its infancy. The modern housewife uses an electric stove, a vacuum cleaner and many similar appliances. But the possibility of facilitating household work by mechanical devices is constantly expanding. Electric cooling for homes is just beginning to be exploited. Twenty-five years hence the home may be almost as mechanized as the factory is now.

There is no more fertile field for improvement than home building. A revolution in this respect is long overdue. As the country emerges from the depression, it may be the home building industry that will lead the way, through the application of modern ideas and modern conveniences to the dwelling of the average man.

FOOLHARDY FLIGHTS.

Good fortune and not good management saved the lives of two aviators when the airplane in which Nathan C. Browne intended to fly from Seattle to Tokyo fell to pieces in the air and buried itself in Puget Sound. It was Browne's second attempt to win a \$30,000 prize by risking death in the lonely waters of the Pacific. His first attempt was frustrated by a broken oil line. Although his plane had been damaged in the first takeoff, he insisted on making another trial without waiting for repairs. An attempt was made to refuel his craft in mid-air, in spite of the fact that neither Browne nor the pilot of the refueling plane had ever had any experience of that kind.

Every detail of the accident suggests that Browne was utterly unprepared for a flight across the Pacific or anywhere else. He had not made careful preparations. The fact that his plane collapsed in attempting to make a refueling contact suggests that it was in no condition to withstand the buffeting of Pacific storms. There was only one reason for the attempted flight—a \$30,000 reward offered by a group of misguided Seattle citizens.

Other pilots are risking their lives in the hope of claiming this reward before it expires today. Seldom has there been a more convincing illustration of the vicious nature of these monetary rewards for dangerous overseas flights. For every careful aviator who makes adequate preparations for such a perilous flight several novices are encouraged to gamble with death. They put all their own into a rash venture, trusting to luck to get them through. The hazardous element is multiplied when the reward carries a definite time limit.

It is time for intelligent American citizens to stop paying premiums for foolhardy exploits that make no contribution to the development of aviation.

In certain parts of central Africa homes are 20 miles apart. People can select their own radio entertainment.

Members of Congress are suffering from loss of sleep. They might try reading the Record.

FEDERAL PAY

From the Topeka Capital.

Federal salaries, as shown by the budget estimates now before Congress, run considerably lower than salaries in private employment. It may be remarked that they should do so, since Federal employees have permanent employment by the year, with longer vacations on pay than in private employment. The estimates show that of a total of 732,460 persons in the civil list, this including all but Army and Navy, 124,678 receive less than \$1,000 a year. And of the entire roll 78 per cent receive less than \$2,200 and 17 per cent receive between \$2,200 and \$2,700. Thus 93 per cent of all civil employees of the Federal Government receive less than \$2,700 a year. Six per cent receive between \$2,700 and \$4,500. So that a fraction over 99 per cent receive less than \$5,000.

On this showing the plea that the Government is grossly extravagant must be switched from the salary measure to the measure of excessive numbers employed for the service performed and excessive undertakings by the Government. These latter questions are more difficult to determine. The public, however, sees some duplications and overlaps and sees above all great increase in aggregate expenditures, so it takes it for granted that even though salary schedules are not high, there are too many undertakings and too many employees.

There are unquestionably services by Government that not only pay for themselves, but produce a high profit. This paper referred the other day to the complaint of excessive taxes that automobiles and the automobile industry must bear. But if Government all down the line had not spent billions of dollars on clearing the way for the automobile to operate, there would be no automobile industry. Yet the automobile industry in the last 25 years has taken the supreme place among industries that have expanded employment and made use of capital. It has been said that if Government highway construction on a large scale had begun even a single year later than it did begin, the automobile would have been a minor instead of a major industry. There may be nevertheless and probably are wasteful outlays in highway construction.

Such facts only go to show that it is important in a general clamor against Government activities to ascertain the true situation, so that the economies that are indisputably necessary are carefully and wisely made, not recklessly and indiscriminately with the result of paralyzing initiative and strangling rather than promoting general prosperity.

The country has had enough of "glittering generalities" about Government activities and taxes. The economy and efficiency it needs requires a basis of data and discriminating action.



"Why Not Now?"

(Copyright, 1932.)

POST HASTE.

The truest thing said in the tax debate came from Senator Neely: "Not one vote has been changed by this debate."

Advocating capital punishment for those who annoy legislators with pleas to "balance the budget," the cutting remarks of the senator from New Mexico show that it is easier to lose one's head than set up a gullotine.

Since so many Germans support Herr Hitler in his belief that he is a composite of Mussolini, Stalin and Bismarck, nothing will be settled until he has a try at demonstrating.

Credit Senator Lewis with the courage to tell our bonus visitors that their action endangers their prospects; "If members of Congress act as you demand, under fear of your numbers, you as brave soldiers would hold them in contempt."

Senator Smoot estimates the time-lost value of Senator Tydings' speech at \$200,000. The public estimate of the value of golden silence on Capitol Hill is incalculable.

Prime Minister MacDonald seems to be right; the Lausanne conference might just as well talk about world trade, as the German situation makes discussion of reparations and disarmament with France quite futile.

Driving an automobile 500 miles at the rate of more than 104 miles an hour makes riding in an airplane seem like rocking-chair safety.

Weighed in the balance the budget scale Congress has been found wanting, but if it will pass the tax, economy, appropriation and relief bills this month it can take a vacation and the Nation will go to work.

Bonus veteran visitors must be commended for the order and discipline they have maintained thus far. It's too bad that their method is not the way to secure congressional support.

The President may have been a bit late with a sales tax talk, but he certainly stimulated senatorial action.

By the time the Senate, the House and the States get through loading taxes on gasoline it is going to boom business for bicycles, roller skates and hay burners.

Some folks might wax facetious over reports that both parties are busy "framing" their views on prohibition, when the pictures are not yet ready.

PAUL HUDSON.

JUST FOLKS

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

AN APPLE TREE.

The elm is stately and dignified,
And the maple tree is fair.
The poplar stands at the countryside
Like a sentinel stationed there.
The oak is patient and calm and strong

Like men we can all recall,
But it seems to me that the apple tree
Is the friendliest tree of all.

The chestnut tree of our boyhood days
Was one that we romped about,
But the cold, hard pavement a city lays

They tell me has crowded it out.
The cedar is fussy and ails for care,
And the pine grows straight and tall.

But an apple tree, wherever it be,
Seems the friendliest tree of all.

The weeping willow droops over the land
Where a brooklet seaward runs,
And in groups the silver birches stand
As stately and quiet as nuns.

But from blossoming time in early May
To the harvest of the fall
It seems to me that an apple tree
Is the friendliest tree of all.

(Copyright, 1932.)

The Last Mile Brings You to the Goal, But the First One Carries You Just as Far

By ROBERT QUILLEN

If you should come upon the builder of a house as he drove the last nail in place, you would not say: "The man is building a house." Seeing the work so near completion you would think of it as something already done.

Yet when a man is drawing near the end of his days, you say of him: "He is dying!" And the mingled awe and desperation revealed by your tone of voice indicate that he is beginning a new and dreadful adventure.

As a matter of fact he is merely finishing the business of dying. He has been dying since he reached maturity—dying, in truth, since the day he was born.

You came into the world without other capital than life itself. You were given so many days and hours to live. Time became your stock in trade—your store of treasure to be expended as you might choose—the measure of life and the stuff of life.

"Time is money," you are told. But time is something much more valuable than money. Time is life. And each hour that passes by reduces your little store of life and leaves you forever poorer.

If a man should demand your life, you would think him the worst of criminals. Yet the man who asks for ten minutes of your time is demanding a portion of your life and you regard him as nothing worse than a nuisance. What has he to offer in trade that is worth a fraction of life?

Perhaps you resent his brazen theft of your treasure. And perhaps you resent the hard circumstance that requires you to give other hours to people who have claims upon you. Why, then, if you know the value of hours, do you lose so many by reason of your own careless indifference?

You would spend your hours like a miser, demanding the uttermost value of each second; if you had but a few remaining. Why, then, do you spend others so carelessly? Is one dollar worth more than another?

When you "kill time," it is yourself you are killing; for time is your life, and death closes your account when you have spent the last of it.

(Copyright, 1932.)

PRO AND CON

Press Comment Upon Acts and Actors in the Great American Show, "Politics."

Silence and Statesmanship.

Los Angeles Times.

The real objection of John N. Garner, Speaker of the House, and of other Democratic aspirants to the Presidency, to statements put out by President Hoover is that each of these statements has made it increasingly difficult for congressional ineptitude and mismanagement to remain under cover. If President Hoover were to keep silent, as Garner suggests, it would doubtless be easier for the Democrats to make a showing in the 1932 presidential campaign, since it would be easier for Congress to adopt partisan-born panaceas, which would not have time to demonstrate their fallacy before election time and enable the Democratic party to go before the country with a "great record of accomplishment."

But such silence would not be statesmanship. President Hoover has spoken out rather more than his predecessor, President Coolidge, but such speaking has been necessary because there has been too much to talk about. President Coolidge could talk euphemistically on occasion, as he did about some of the mischievous "farm-reformer" bills and other measures which he vetoed. Had he been confronted with the pestiferous flood of amateurish and destructive legislation which has been the output and threatened output of the present Congress, it is likely enough he would have gone down in history as one of the most voluble Presidents.

Walker as a Wisecracker.

Kansas City Star.

New York seems disposed to regard Mayor Walker's appearance before the investigating committee as a sporting event. The question seems to be how many witty retorts the mayor can make to Judge Seabury, in charge of the investigation. The mayor's friends are keeping score on the wisecracks and undoubtedly regard him as far ahead on tallies.

But while the country may be amused at repartee, it is interested chiefly in the facts that the hearing develops. In the end the public verdict will be on the mayor's conduct and honesty as disclosed in the record, not on his admitted ability as a master of jests.

Relations.

Weston Leader.

The difference between foreign and domestic relations is that our statesmen keep the latter on the Government payroll.

Garner's Postoffice.

Chicago Tribune.

Speaker Garner has at length put together his proposals for public works to cost a billion dollars or more. He has listed every postoffice he intends to build and every river and harbor he will improve. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for this. There is no longer any need for talking about the wisdom or folly of a colossal Federal bond issue for an abstraction called public works.

Mr. Garner has obligingly told us just what he would spend the money for. He wants to build 670,000 post-offices in towns of a thousand population. Galva, Ill., is to have a building which will cost \$75,000 (Galva is a town of less than 3,000 souls), and Winnetka is to have a Federal building at a cost of \$155,000 for its 12,000 inhabitants. In all, Mr. Garner wants to build 5,000 such postoffices all over the country, an average of eight or ten to a congressman.

Not even Mr. Garner can pretend that the postoffices are needed. It is safe to say that the construction of all 5,000 of them will not improve postal service in any particular. Any money which the Government might save in rent for buildings now occupied will be far more than balanced by the additional burden of interest which the taxpayers will be called upon to meet. The Garner proposals, then, are as near pure extravagance and unqualified waste as they well can be. Mr. Garner is asking the American people to believe that the cure for the depression is governmental extravagance and waste.

It Will Not.

Schenectady Union-Star.

Insurgent Democrats are trying to stop Roosevelt and insurgent Republicans are trying to stop Hoover. We shall see of insuring gets them anywhere.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Medical Veterans Recall Splendid Work of Gen. Kennedy in World War and Aftermath.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Thursday while at the Walter Reed Hospital my friend, Maj. Lindow, showed me the lamp memorial to Gen. Kennedy, and as I gazed upon it my thoughts carried me back to the tumultuous days of '17 and '18. Those were days filled with strife, and as things go in this world, the biggest job went to the biggest man, Gen. James M. Kennedy. He was my chief. He had unloaded upon him overnight, the work of embarking sound soldiers only.

I remember one day, out of a clear sky, came the order for embarking the Rainbow Division. This meant that troops from all States of the Union would have to be medically inspected before embarkation. Medical officers were sent in the various directions to meet the oncoming trains. They waded through the cars, seat to seat, inspecting each individual soldier under most trying conditions—pulling one out here with the measles, together with four or five contacts (men who had been near the patient); another out here, with scarlet fever and with him possibly ten contacts.

All these upon arrival had to be hospitalized, each disease in a separate ward or hospital, and each set of contacts in separate quarters. But there were no hospitals. Medical officers had to scurry around hither and yon, hunting beds in hospitals, and this meant in addition to paying for the beds, placating the too often hostile owners thereof, who too often not only did not cooperate, but sometimes opposed the work.

St. Mary's, in Hoboken, we used as a general hospital. Another hospital we landed on Ellis Island. So, like a snowball rolling down hill, the longer we were in the war the bigger the organization became, until we had the biggest army hospital department ever under a single head in this Nation.

I remember when Gen. Kennedy left a sick bed to continue the watchful building of his organization, composed of willing but green men, until he collapsed, to be carried, we thought, to his doom, struck down with the deadly influenza. Men here and abroad died like flies. Men whom we put aboard transports with thermometers in their mouths showing normal temperatures, died two or three days out of port.

Then I thought of the days of the return of the host of torn, wretched bodies, sightless and deafened, crippled and nerve-shocked, of the establishment of hospitals of 3,500 beds in New York City to care for the wounded, of the especially trained personnel and equipment necessary for the careful, correct, efficient and expeditious handling of this tremendous problem, and I thought as I reached my head up in an unsuccessful attempt to read his name on the inscription, that I would rather have been this man and have died unhonored and unseeing than to have been the most powerful of all world rulers. FRANCIS V. GOWEN, M. D. Germantown, Philadelphia.

Mr. Powell Urges Speeding Up of Industrial Research; Says Country Should Produce All It Needs.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Most of the efforts to relieve the depression are of a heroic nature similar to an operation on a human being.

There are many improvements that could be made in our industries that would be permanent contributions to mankind, but would take time.

We know that scientists are in leisurely manner, conducting research in all our activities, but to accelerate the results permit me to suggest that research in certain lines should be intensified as in war time.

We have been hearing for years of a national arboretum, to be located in the northeastern part of this city, along the Anacostia River. Part of the land has been purchased. These times suggest that this plan, as well as experimental stations, should be put to work to discover substitutes for many of our horticultural imports, such as hemp, sisal, coffee, long staple cotton, sugar, rubber and wood pulp.

We should endeavor to grow in this country everything our citizens need, and thus give employment and keep our money at home.

Exploration of our mineral resources also should be intensified.

DILLWORTH POWELL.

Forests in Drought Regions Present Fire Dangers; Destruction of Game to Be Considered.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Some parts of the United States have been affected by drought, whereas other parts have had a quantity of rainfall. In the affected areas the timber and underbrush is dried out, and if a careless person touches a flame to this under an uncontrolled forest fire will be the result. Because of the pleasant weather, people now are beginning to visit the woodlands. Every one who does so, and starts a fire for any purpose, should make certain before departure that the last spark of the fire has been put out. Cigarette smokers should make certain that the butts they throw away have been extinguished.

Forest fires not only are very harmful and costly because of the valuable timber consumed by the flames, but they are very expensive in other ways. A forest fire usually kills every vestige of game in its path; it destroys the food so that whatever game escapes the flames must starve to death. Burnt-over land becomes useless for animal habitation for many years to come.

A. M. V.

PRESBYTERIAN CHIEF REFUSES DRY STAND

Reiterates View That Church Should Avoid Dry Law Issue and Politics.

Montreat, N. C., May 31 (A.P.).—Dr. William Crowe, 70-year-old moderator, today reaffirmed the sentiments of his opening sermon to the seventy-second general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in spite of an appeal by Atlanta ministers, who telegraphed him that the wet press was "making exultant use of your reported reference to church and politics."

Addressing the members of the assembly a few hours before it completed its business and adjourned this afternoon, the St. Louis minister announced he had no apology to make for his statements.

"The church was admonished to steer clear of prohibition and politics in the opening sermon of Dr. Crowe, who declared it was no business of the church 'in its organized capacity' to assume responsibility of defeating any candidate for the Presidency of the United States."

For New Statement.

Yesterday, a group of Atlanta ministers telegraphed to him a plea to "make a ringing statement of the right duty of the church to act in all matters of moral import." In this telegram, they made the assertion that the "wet press was making exultant use" of portions of the sermon preached last Thursday by Dr. Crowe, an hour before he was elected moderator.

Several committee reports, including that on stewardship and finance, were adopted by the assembly today with only slight changes.

The committee on stewardship and finance recommended that promotional committees be discontinued and their work combined with that of the committee on religious education, with headquarters at Richmond, Va.

Committees which would be discontinued are those on men's work, with headquarters at Atlanta and on country churches, with headquarters at Richmond.

Part of Economy Program.

The consolidation is a part of the general economy program which would reduce the general assembly's budget from \$2,500,000 this year to \$2,000,000 for 1933-34.

The committee recommended that of this amount \$1,046,667 be apportioned to foreign missions; \$350,333 to home missions; \$250,000 to Christian education; and ministerial relief; \$50,000 for religious education and publication; \$30,000 for the assembly training school, and \$20,000 for the Bible cause.

Dr. Ben R. Lacy, president of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, addressed the assembly on "Evangelism."

After 20 years' service, the Rev. Robert W. Smith today resigned as executive secretary of foreign missions. The resignation of the 70-year-old minister was accepted and the Rev. C. Darby Fulton, of Nashville, Tenn., was elected to the post.

Payment Clauses Upheld by Court

Acceleration Feature of Contracts Is Declared Legal in Ruling.

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Two other cases, controlled by the decision, were reversed and remanded. They were in favor of Howard Wardman, Thomas P. Bones and James D. Hobbs against Walter S. Hutchins and Wardman, Bones and Hobbs against the estate of Rose Keeling Hutchins.

Alumni Urge Sift Of Howard Affairs

Dr. Johnson Charged With "Unpardonable Conduct" in Congress Petition.

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The committee charged Dr. Johnson has surrounded the institution's official pay roll with secrecy. No effective salary scale exists despite the fact Congress has and is making large grants for salaries for employees. It was charged.

The board of trustees was classed as "unwieldy and self-perpetuating." A complete reorganization of the university governing staff was asked.

easy Use

In the morning Shake into your shoes some Allen's Foot-Ease. It will give you a day of rest from hot, tired, aching feet, stop the pain of corns and bunions. Make new or tight shoes feel easy. 25¢ a box. See five sample address Allen's Foot-Ease, Le Roy, N. Y.

Allen's Foot-Ease

Retired Policeman Gets Chests of Gold

Capt. Michael Radey Honored in Recognition of 36 Years' Service.

Capt. Michael M. Radey, of the Ninth Precinct, whose retirement from the police force took effect yesterday, after 36 years of service, was the recipient last night of gifts and tributes at two ceremonies—one at the Ninth Precinct Station and the other at the Stuart Junior High School.

He was presented with a small chest of gold at the precinct, following brief talks by Lieut. Gustave Lauten and J. C. Maloney. At the school he was presented with another chest of gold by Robert Newman and was eulogized by Inspector Albert J. Hendley, the Rev. George J. Cleary, president of the Trinidad Citizens Association, and Representative Kent E. Keller, of Illinois, who spoke on the need for old-age pensions in the District.

Members of the Northeast Business Men's Association, including H. B. King, the president, and John F. Callan, were introduced. Songs were presented by Mrs. Dorothy Simmons and Miss Pauline Loria. The school orchestra provided music.

Report Due This Week On Utility Tax Measure

A report on the Copper bill for increasing taxes on Washington public utilities will be submitted to Congress this week by the District Commissioners. The recommendations are being prepared by Maj. D. J. Donovan, auditor, and William P. Richards, tax assessor, who have held several conferences with William A. Roberts, special counsel of the Public Utilities Commission.

The utilities body last week disapproved of the measure and proposed a gross-net tax as a substitute.

Fire Destroys \$200,000 Theater.

Washington, Pa., May 31 (A.P.).—The State Theater, Washington's finest motion picture house, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin early today. Damage was estimated by M. W. Lear, the manager, at \$200,000.

Committees which would be discontinued are those on men's work, with headquarters at Atlanta and on country churches, with headquarters at Richmond.

Part of Economy Program.

The consolidation is a part of the general economy program which would reduce the general assembly's budget from \$2,500,000 this year to \$2,000,000 for 1933-34.

The committee recommended that of this amount \$1,046,667 be apportioned to foreign missions; \$350,333 to home missions; \$250,000 to Christian education; and ministerial relief; \$50,000 for religious education and publication; \$30,000 for the assembly training school, and \$20,000 for the Bible cause.

Dr. Ben R. Lacy, president of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, addressed the assembly on "Evangelism."

After 20 years' service, the Rev. Robert W. Smith today resigned as executive secretary of foreign missions. The resignation of the 70-year-old minister was accepted and the Rev. C. Darby Fulton, of Nashville, Tenn., was elected to the post.

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Allen's Foot-Ease

OUSTER OF BARKLEY HELD NOT PROPOSED

Backers of Roosevelt Deny Seeking Removal of Party Keynote.

(Associated Press.)

Political advisers of Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday denied emphatically that any suggestion had been made to ouster Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, he displaced as keynote at the Democratic convention because of his vote for a coal tariff.

Louis Howe, one of Roosevelt's political lieutenants who came here with James A. Farley, the New York Governor's pre-convention manager, for conferences at the Capitol, entered the denial and added neither he nor Farley was here to discuss that question.

Howe said there had been no discussion here or in New York, as yet, regarding the man to make the Roosevelt nominating speech. It has been reported in New York that Senator Wagner, of New York, may be given the assignment, but Howe said, no one had been proposed so far.

Farley predicted that Roosevelt would go into the convention with 675 votes, and the 95 additional required for a nomination would be forthcoming from favorite son States in time to put Roosevelt over before the first ballot is announced.

Postmaster General Brown, President Hoover's pre-convention manager, reported the tentative draft of the platform was "in much better shape" after a conference with Senator Watson, of Indiana, the Senate Republican leader.

Representative Snell, of New York, slated for permanent chairman of the Republican convention, today reiterated to newspapermen a prediction that the platform of his party would be "liberal" on prohibition.

SUCCUMBS



MRS. CYRUS H. K. CURTIS.

Real Estate Trustee Wins \$6,000 Verdict

Thomas L. Peyton, trustee in bankruptcy for the real estate firm of Hedges & Middleton, yesterday was given a \$6,000 consent verdict in District Supreme Court against the Republic Investment Co. and the Republic Oil Co. Peyton had originally sued for \$34,000 commission on the sale of oil stations and in a previous trial the jury was unable to agree.

Attorneys Wilton J. Lambert and Charles S. Baker represented the defendants, while Louis Ottenberg represented the trustee. The verdict was taken in the court of Justice Peyton Gordon.

Zoning Commission Makes Survey.

The District Zoning Commission yesterday spent the afternoon inspecting the areas for which applications to rezone have been made. The commission, which includes the three District Commissioners, will hold its quarterly public hearing on June 8, beginning at 10 a. m., in the District board room.

MRS. CYRUS CURTIS DIES IN HER SLEEP

Succumbs in Hospital Room Adjoining That in Which Her Husband Is Ill.

Philadelphia, May 31 (A.P.).—Mrs. Kate Stanwood Cutler Pillsbury Curtis, wife of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia newspaper and magazine publisher, died in her sleep in the Jefferson Hospital today in a room adjoining that in which her husband lay ill.

She had been a sufferer from heart trouble, but had not been ill recently and was staying at the hospital to be near Mr. Curtis. The publisher, who will be 82 on June 18, suffered a heart attack in New York last week and was brought to the hospital here. He was reported today to be improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, who were second cousins, were married in August, 1910. Surviving, in addition to her husband, are two daughters, a sister and a brother, and nine grandchildren.

Mrs. Curtis, who was Kate Stanwood Cutler, was a native of Bangor, Me. Her first husband, Harrison M. Pillsbury, of Muskegon, Mich., whom she married on May 31, 1881, died in Milwaukee in January, 1903. Mr. Curtis' first wife was Louise Knapp, of Boston. She died in February, 1910.

The surviving daughters are Mrs. John C. Martin, the former Alice Wedgwood Pillsbury, and Mrs. Wells, of Detroit, the former Helen Cutler Pillsbury. Mrs. Martin is the wife of the general manager of the Curtis-Martin Newspapers, Inc. Mrs. Curtis' sister is Miss Harriet L. Cutler, of Pasadena, Calif., and her brother, William B. Cutler, of Arcadia, Calif.

Magicians' Group Guests at Circus

Are Entertained by Hillari; Judge Hughes Among Those Present.

Led by Judge William J. Hughes, of the Department of Justice, past president of Washington Assembly, No. 23, members of the Society of American Magicians from Washington and Baltimore, were guests last night of William J. Hillari, at the Model Shows of America on the old circus lot at Fifteenth and H streets northeast. In the show world, Mr. Hillari is known as "Otagunium," a magician.

After visiting the amusement features of the park the magicians got together in a show of their own, making each other's watches disappear. As a final tribute, Mr. Hillari blew out the electric lights and closed the show for the night.

Among those present were the president of the society and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. R. Ogilby, Vice President Charles H. Small and his wife, Secretary Harry H. Clapham and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Ridgely Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Cattaneo, Mr. and Mrs. Holland Hintington, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Untiedt, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Otterbach, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Croarkin.

A better vacation

Dancing can make or break your vacation. Before you go away have your dancing modernized at Mr. Thayer's delightful cool studios. Expert instructors will just a few private lessons become a confident, up-to-date dancer. Call today for a guest lesson—without charge. Studios open until 10 p. m.

Leroy H. Thayer Studios 1125 Connecticut Ave. Dc 2470

Man Seized Looking On At Hunt for His Corpse

At Hunt for His Corpse

Calvin, Calif., May 31 (A.P.).—While police were dragging Lake Merritt here in search of his body, after finding suicide notes bearing his name, William De Marzio, who said he was from East Dedham, Mass., strolled up to watch the operations and was arrested.

De Marzio disclaimed authorship of the suicide notes, which asked that his mother be notified, but admitted having written 30 pages of manuscript headed "The Murder at Dedham," found in a bundle near the notes. De Marzio said he merely saw the crowd on the lake shore and walked up to get some "local color" which he intended to use in "The Murder at Dedham."

can colony in Paris expects Ambassador Walter E. Edge, who is sailing for home tomorrow, to be gone about two months, to take an affirmative stand at the Republican convention in Chicago on any plank looking toward the abolition of prohibition.

It was recalled today that Mr. Edge was a conspicuous wet on the floor of the Senate. He will be a delegate at large at Chicago from New Jersey. Gen. John J. Pershing, who made an antiprohibition speech recently at the American Club, has received numerous cables about it from home.

Special round trip week-end tickets will be sold at nearly one-half reduction, between all points on the railroads named. Also generally to the East and Middle West to and including Chicago and St. Louis, and to Eastern Canada.

COMPLETE DETAILS AT ANY TICKET OFFICE

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

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\$2.95 \$5.95 \$7.95

Others, \$1.95 to \$10



—and the vogue for COTTONS is well expressed in scores of our newest, freshest, coolest Nellie Dons... Swisses—voiles—flower—printed voiles—embroidered batistes—organdie trimmings. See here today the new Nellie Dons that will help you smartly through the Summer. Sizes 14 to 42.

HOME FROCKS, THIRD FLOOR

HENRY FORD ON SELF-HELP

My views of how people can best be helped are not new. The present period has only brought them into intensive application. Nearly twenty years ago when we established our minimum wage, which is now six dollars a day, we had the other side of the problem. It was then a problem of sudden prosperity. We tried to teach our employes how to handle their resources to the best advantage and how to evade the parasites which wait on every hand for the workers' wages. There was no criticism of our methods then; in fact, they were commended. They are the same methods now with such improvements as experience has suggested.

I said, in the first of this series, that being out of some one's employ need not mean being out of work. In the last analysis independence means self-dependence. Dependence on some one else for employment in busy times may too easily become dependence on some one else for support in slack times.

If it is right and proper to help people to become wise managers of their own affairs in good times, it cannot be wrong to pursue the same object in dull times. Independence through self-dependence is a method which must commend itself when understood.

Methods of self-help are numerous and great numbers of people have made the stimulating discovery that they need not depend on employers to find work for them—they can find work for themselves. I have more definitely in mind those who have not yet made that discovery, and I should like to express certain convictions I have tested.

The land! That is where our roots are. There is the basis of our physical life. The farther we get away from the land, the greater our insecurity. From the land comes everything that supports life, everything we use for the service of physical life. The land has not collapsed or shrunk in either extent or productivity. It is there waiting to honor all the labor we are willing to invest in it, and able to tide us across any dislocation of economic conditions.

No unemployment insurance can be compared to an alliance between a man and a plot of land. With one foot in industry and another foot in the land, human society is firmly balanced against most economic uncertainties. With a job to supply him with cash, and a plot of land to guarantee him support, the individual is doubly secure. Stocks may fail, but seedtime and harvest do not fail.

I am not speaking of stop-gaps or temporary expedients. Let every man and every family at this season of the year cultivate a plot of land and raise a sufficient supply for themselves or others. Every city and village has vacant space whose use would be permitted. Groups of employed men could rent farms for small sums and operate them on the co-operative plan. Employed men, in groups of ten, twenty or fifty, could rent farms and operate them with several unemployed families. Or, they could engage a farmer with his farm to be their farmer this year, either as employee or on shares. There are farmers who would be glad to give a decent indigent family a corner of a field on which to live and provide against next winter. Industrial

concerns everywhere would gladly make it possible for their men, employed and unemployed, to find and work the land. Public-spirited citizens and institutions would most willingly assist in these efforts at self-help.

I do not urge this solely or primarily on the ground of need. It is a definite step to the restoration of normal business activity. Families who adopt self-help have that amount of free money to use in the channels of trade. That in turn means a flow of goods, an increase in employment, a general benefit.

When I suggested this last year and enabled our own people to make the experiment, the critics said that it would mean competition with the farmer. If that were true it would constitute a serious defect in the plan. My interest in the success and prosperity of the farmer is attested by my whole business career.

The farmer is carrying in the form of heavy taxes the burden of families who cannot afford to buy his produce. Enabling them to raise their own food would not be taking a customer away from the farmer, but would be actually lifting a family off the tax-payer's back. It is argued that farm products are so cheap that it is better to buy than grow them. This would be impressive if every one had money to spend. Farm products are cheap because purchasing power is low. And the farmer paying taxes helps to pay the difference. The source I suggest is not competition with the farmer; it deprives him of no customer; it does not affect the big market crops. Gardens never hurt the farmer. Partnerships between groups of city men and individual farmers certainly help the farmer. When a family lifts itself off the welfare lists or increases its free cash by raising its food, it actually helps the farmer as it does every one else, including itself. In fact, it is fundamental that no one is hurt by self-help. In the relief of tax burdens and the revival of industry the farmer would share the benefit.

I do not wish to be too detailed in this suggestion. I know what we shall do in our own part of the country and with our own people. How this method is to be suited to conditions in all parts of the country must be determined. I am urging Branch Managers of the Ford Motor Company and Ford dealers everywhere to study this suggestion and find the best method of applying it to their communities.

It is not a question of selling land, or of rents. Those who have the land must offer it to those who will use it. We ourselves shall farm large tracts of land, not for profit, but in experimental search for new market outlets for the farmer. We are saying to our people: "Here is the land. How much can you use?" For several years we have been running large crops of everything from sunflowers to soy beans through our chemical laboratory, in an effort to find an annual market for the farmer's produce—but that is a story I shall have to postpone until Friday. I mention it now to show that even in these larger operations we are not entering into competition with the farmer. Our hope for agriculture is to make it the partner of industry.

Prepared and paid for by the Ford Motor Company as a contribution to public welfare.

SOCIETY

President and Mrs. Hoover Dinner Guests of Secretary and Mrs. Doak; Ambassador and Lady Lindsay Entertain.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. HOOVER were the guests of honor at a dinner given last evening by the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. William N. Doak at the Willard. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Felix Hobert, Senator and Mrs. James J. Davis, Representative and Mrs. Menaluc Lankford, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative Florence P. Kahn, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Robt. Carl White, and his daughter, Mrs. Howard E. Hill; the Assistant Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Walter W. Husband, Mr. C. Bascom Slemm, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Angell, of Roanoke, Va.; Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. William Hutchison, of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Robertson, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Berry, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Harrison, of Cincinnati, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Wile.

The dinner was given in the presidential suite and cabinet room at the hotel. The table was decorated with low bowls of water lilies and pink larkspur, with pale blue delphinium used at intervals. Pink rambler roses were scattered in profusion around the bowls.

Mrs. Hoover was the guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday by the "Senate Ladies' Luncheon Club." This was the last meeting of the season of the organization, composed of wives of members of the Senate, and was held at the National Woman's Country Club.

There were about 70 in the company, including members of the group and their guests. Mrs. George H. Moses, president of the organization, presided. The luncheon table was decorated with pink and white poinsettias.

Mrs. Hoover wore a brown and white costume, with accessories to match.

Ecuadorian Minister Host to Notable Group.

The Peruvian Ambassador, Senor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, was the ranking guest at the dinner given last evening by the Ecuadorian Minister and Senor de Zaldumbide. The other guests were the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. de Lima e Silva, Senator and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, the Colombian Minister, and Senor C. Wilson, Chief of the Latin-American Division of the Department of State.

The British Ambassador and Lady Lindsay entertained at dinner last evening when their guests were the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Ahmet Muharar, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Debuchi, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Peter, the Austrian Minister, Mr. W. Bostrom, the Yugoslav Minister, Dr. Leonide Plamir, Representative and Mrs. Fred A. Britten, the Undersecretary of the Treasury, Mr. Arthur Ballantine, the Chief of the Near Eastern Division of the Department of State, and Mrs. Wallace Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fels, Mr. and Mrs. Breckinridge Long, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar T. Crosby, Maj. and Mrs. Henry Leonard, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. Ann Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont Belin, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Noyes, and the Military Attache of the Embassy, Col. Maurice Fitzmaurice Day.

The retiring United States Ambassador to Poland, Mr. John North Willis, will visit in Vienna and Budapest, and will sail for this country next week to go to his home in Toledo. Mrs. Willis will spend the summer in France with her daughter, Mme. Aguirre.

On Monday the ambassador received the Order of Restituta Polonia, first class, at a farewell luncheon given in his honor at the presidential palace.

Benefit Party Friday For Republican Fund.

Mrs. James J. Davis, wife of the Senator from Pennsylvania, will entertain the Republican Women's League at a benefit card party in the garden of her home at 2012 Massachusetts avenue, on Friday, June 10. This will be the last card party given by the league.

This season and the proceeds will go to the campaign fund. Among the ladies who have consented to assist as patronesses are Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Walter P. Brown, Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde, Mrs. William N. Doak, Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Mrs. David A. Reed, Mrs. Porter H. Dale, Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mrs. Lester J. Dickinson, Mrs. Wallace H. White, Jr., Mrs. Bertrand H. Snell, Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, Mrs. Virginia White Speel and Mrs. Walter H. Newton.

A series of garden parties will be held during the summer, the proceeds of which will go to the campaign fund.

The United States Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, and Mrs. Whitehouse, will pass the coming season at Eastbourne Lodge, the villa of the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ogden Whitehouse, at Newport, who are to remain abroad.

Mrs. James M. Beck, wife of Representative Beck, has closed their home on Twenty-first street and has gone to New York, where she will be joined by Mr. Beck. They will sail Friday for England to pass some time. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pinckney Tuck, are in Geneva attending the Arms Conference, and will join Mr. and Mrs. Beck later in the summer.

Representative and Mrs. William E. Hull have as their guest in their apartment at Wardman Park Hotel Miss Jean May, of Philadelphia.

Representative and Mrs. Chester C. Bolton entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Senator and Mrs. Wallace H. White.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. David Sinton Ingalls have returned from Hot Springs.

The Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army will have their annual meeting on June 7 at the Army-Navy Club.

Former Representative and Mrs. J. Russell Leach have purchased the house at 3508 Macomb street, to which they will move shortly.

The Marquis and Marquise de Chambourg, of Paris, made a brief visit at the Mayflower from Cincinnati where they spent the past week. The Marquise is the former Miss Margaret Rives Nicholas, a cousin of the late Speaker Longworth.

The Marquis and Marquise de Chambourg left for France, their trip here this time being a very hurried one. On May 1 the Marquis was reelected to the House of Representatives of which he has been a member for 34 years and the convening of the new body the early part of June necessitates his return at this time.

The Marquis and Marquise de Chambourg will be at the time of the Yorktown celebration, the former representing his ancestor, Gen. Lafayette. The late Speaker Longworth's sister is the wife of the Marquis' brother.

Woman's Democratic Club Entertains at Luncheon. The educational committee of the Woman's National Democratic Club entertained at a luncheon yesterday and presented "A Victory Platform for the Future of the Nation."

The platform is the result of vigorous discussion of Democratic ideas and ideals. The members of the educational committee are Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, chairman; Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Mrs. David Tucker Brown, Mrs. Nathan Howitt, Mrs. Basil Manly and Mrs. Ellis Meredith.

Others at the luncheon were Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, Mrs. Kate Tremholm Abrams, Miss Caroline Kelly, Mrs. George M. Eckels, Miss Emily Storer, Mrs. M. A. J. Markley, Mrs. Hamilton Lamar, Mrs. Robert K. Noble, Mrs. M. H. Tighe, Mrs. Julien J. Mason, Miss Grace Relyea, Mrs. Mary E. Buford, Mrs. O. M. Spencer, Mrs. Frank S. Bright, Mrs. Frederic A. Delano, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Joseph Graham, Mrs. Catherine

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E. P. HINKEL & CO. Telephone: POI. 1172-73. 600 Rhode Island Ave. N.E. Telephone: POI. 1174-75.

Mrs. C. B. Walters and Mrs. Huston Thompson. The club has planned a series of informal light supper to be held at the clubhouse, during June and July at 7 o'clock, for which reservations will have to be made the day before. Supper will be served in the garden when the weather permits.

Miss Ladd Is Bride of William B. Covert.

The marriage is announced of Miss Dorothy Eleanor Ladd to Mr. William Booth Covert. The wedding took place last Friday evening at the residence of the Assistant Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Walter W. Husband. Mrs. Covert is the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berton I. Staples, of Coolidge, N. Mex. Mr. Covert is the son of Mrs. W. B. Covert, of 1437 Rhode Island avenue northwest. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. J. Dimon. The bride wore a simple gown of white tulle and carried buff roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Ruth Kimball, wore blue and carried pink roses. Mrs. Husband and the mother of the bridegroom wore corsages of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mr. Husband gave the bride in marriage, and Mr. R. F. Husband acted as best man.

The bride attended the University of New Mexico for two years and was graduated from Wilson Normal School in this city. Since her graduation she has taught in New Mexico and in the John Eaton Public School in Cleveland Park.

An informal reception followed the ceremony. The house was decorated with early summer flowers, and the garden was illuminated. Mrs. Husband, Mrs. C. A. Webb, Mrs. Jerry Matthews and Mrs. C. A. Wolfe, sister of the bridegroom, assisted in receiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Covert left shortly after the reception for a short wedding trip, the bride wearing a blue and white ensemble. They will make their home at the Rhode Island Apartments, 1437 Rhode Island avenue northwest.

Out-of-town guests present at the wedding were Mrs. Andrew Anders, of Philadelphia; Mrs. C. A. Wolfe, of Jenkintown Manor, Pa., and the Rev. Harry E. Nelson, of Grand Rapids, Minn.

Capt. and Mrs. John P. Jackson entertained at tea yesterday in their home on McGill terrace.

The annual picnic of the University of Michigan clubs will be held Saturday from 2 o'clock on in the National Zoo Park, near Harvard entrance. There will be a tour of the Zoo at 4 o'clock, games for children and a picnic for the men. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock. For further information, call Mrs. William Mann, 2801 Adams Mill road.

Announcement Is Made Of Miss Sircorn's Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald A. Sircorn, of Boston, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ruth, to Lieut. Wendell G. Johnson, U. S. A., son of C. A. Johnson, of Geneseo, Ill. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, May 28, at Christ Lutheran Church, in Washington.

The Rev. J. Frederic Wenck officiated, of which he has been a member for 34 years and the convening of the new body the early part of June necessitates his return at this time.

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Debutante Going to Freshman Jubilee



MISS HELEN ROBBINS, debutante daughter of the Chief of the Division of Protocol, State Department, and Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, who will attend the Freshman Jubilee at Harvard this week.

Washington en route to New York, where she will sail today on the S. S. Mauretania to go to Russia for the summer. Before returning in the fall she plans to visit Constantinople and Paris.

Dance at Country Club For Bridal Couple. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coleman Jones, of Spring Valley, will entertain at a dinner dance this evening at the Country Club for the bride and groom. A large company of relatives and friends were entertained, a number of them from New York and Pennsylvania.

Miss Suzanne Le Gros, of Miami Beach, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Alexandra K. Anderson, is spending June week in Annapolis and will go from there to be with friends on Lake George.

Mrs. Parsons Rust will leave shortly for New York, whence she will sail Saturday for Europe on the Ile de France.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bull at Annapolis Graduation. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bull left yesterday for Annapolis, Md., to attend the graduation exercises at the United States Naval Academy. Their son, Midshipman William Bull, is a member of the class.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Spalding spent the holiday week-end at White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Chambers, of Riverton, N. J., were week-end guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Williamson, at the Shoreham.

Miss Gertrude Richardson Brigham, formerly of the faculty of George Washington University and now head of journalism at Brenau College, in Gainesville, Ga., spent yesterday in the large mansion.

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Le Succes du Jour! Robert of Paris Inc. Machineless Permanent Wave. Soft—Beautiful—Lasting. "You are not changing your hair with Robert's permanent waves." Moderate in Price. Perfect in Workmanship. Hair Dyeing—Special Rinses and Touch-Up a Specialty. 1514 Conn. Ave. North 2776-2777.

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member of the graduating class. Mr. and Mrs. Bull were accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Pettus, of Savannah, Ga., who will return to Washington this season.

Mrs. David Everett Damon, of Cranford, N. J., is at the Carlton, accompanied by her son.

Mrs. Frederick M. Wallace, of Springfield, Mass., and her daughter and son, Mary Elizabeth and Frederick, Jr., are at Wardman Park Hotel.

Mrs. Wagman Pulver is spending the summer at York Harbor, Me., where her mother, Mrs. Alexander Legare, will also spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews Dick will spend part of the summer abroad. They will sail the latter part of this month on the Ile de France.

Mrs. Lindsay Russell has returned from California and will be a guest at the Mayflower for a few days before going to her home at 2334 Massachusetts avenue.

Miss Annie M. Hegeman has taken a suite at the Carlton for a few days while closing her house at 1800 I street for the season.

Son Born in New York to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dewey, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bromfield Dewey, Jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Monday in New York. Mrs. Dewey was before her marriage Miss Gwendoline Poulke-Smith, granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Poulke.

Mrs. E. J. Boyle, of Pelham, N. Y., accompanied by Miss Emma Doak, of Philadelphia, and Miss Katherine E. Giblin, of Pelham, is at Wardman Park Hotel for a week.

Miss Lillian Gomez, Miss Eleanor Shipa and Miss Marie Scholl arrived here by motor several days ago and will return to their homes in New York today.

Miss Mary M. Miller, of Spring Lake, N. J., is at the Carlton, accompanied by Miss Sara F. Hillman.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Brodie were entertained at a surprise party on Memorial Day in celebration of the anniversary of their marriage in the home of the former's parents on Fourth street. A large company of relatives and friends were entertained, a number of them from New York and Pennsylvania.

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LEADING PERMANENT WAVEERS—NOT A SCHOOL

Culbertson on Bridge

By ELY CULBERTSON

A DESCHAPPELLES COURT

Occasionally a player of a game so stamps his individuality upon it that admirers wishing to immortalize his accomplishments give to one of his brilliant inventions his name. In the early days of Whist there lived a Frenchman who was known to lovers of Whist as one of the most brilliant and soundest players of all times. Among the plays for which he was noted was the sacrifice of a winning card to prevent a player, having a long-established or established suit and with but one entry, from bringing in the long card. This play is a particularly brilliant one, and the bidding of Contract, with its more precise information, perhaps more opportunity for its execution than did the game of Whist, which was more purely tactical.

Recently, in a rubber game at the Deschappelles Club in New York the holder of the East hand had an opportunity for this unusual play on the following hand:

South-Dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

♠ K Q 10 9 7 6 5
♥ 10 5
♦ 9 4
♣ A 10

♠ 8 3
♥ Q 8 5
♦ K 10 5 3
♣ J 7 6

♠ J 4 3
♥ A 10 9
♦ K 5 3
♣ K 5 3

The bidding:
10 Pass 4 Pass
5NT Pass 6 Pass
6NT Pass 6 Pass DBL
Pass Pass Pass

The bidding is, of course, over-optimistic. South, unquestionably, should preempt the contract to be played in spades, and even ask spades can be made against any opening except a low heart, and even then, if the Declarer makes the proper guess, East's Double of the six-trump contract is not particularly sound, but East explained it afterward on the ground that he was annoyed by the seemingly unscientific bidding of his opponent, and he felt that his bidding should in some

chosen to open a club, instead of his fourth best heart. This story would not have been written, as the contract then must be inevitably defeated. But West, after East's Double, decided that the four-card major suit was probably the best opening.

East won with the Ace, and studied the Dummy carefully. On the bidding, he reasoned that South could not hold more than one spade. Seven were in sight in the Dummy, and South had refused to permit North to play the hand at spades. South's singleton spade probably was the Ace, as otherwise South would not have bid six trumps. If South held the Ace singleton, then the spade suit could not be run, if Dummy's entry were removed.

Reasoning thus, East immediately returned the King of clubs, and South was helpless. He won the trick with the Ace, but the Dummy thereafter was valueless. East and West thus won two hearts and two clubs, defeating the six-trump contract, for a penalty of 1,000. Due to a combination of bad bidding by South and brilliant defensive tactics by East, the legacy of the great Frenchman to all players of the game of Whist, the family had been effectively realized.

TODAY'S POINTER.
Accurate defense implies something more than good following of the rules. The great player instinctively recognizes the situations which require unusual treatment.

TOMORROW'S HAND.
The bidding and play of the hand printed below will be discussed tomorrow.

West-Dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

♠ Q J 10 5
♥ 7 3
♦ 10 4
♣ K 8 3

♠ 7 6 4
♥ K 10 6
♦ K J 7 3
♣ Q 6

♠ K 9
♥ A 8 5 3
♦ K 10 7
♣ A 10 7

Study the hand, decide how you would bid and play it and then compare the results you obtain with those shown in tomorrow's article.

(Copyright, 1932.)

What Today Means

By MARY BLAKE

"GEMIN".
If June 1 is your birthday, the best hours for you on this date are from 11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m., from 4:30 p. m. to 6 p. m., and from 10 to 11:30 p. m. The danger periods are from 9:30 a. m. to 10:45 a. m., and from 8 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

The pleasure and social sides of life will benefit more than the business and commercial worlds under the planetary configurations of June 1. Most delays and disappointments of the day will prove to be blessings in disguise through the illuminating lights of the future. A healing for nervous ailments.

The children born on this June 1 will be cheerful, sociable, and sympathetic natures. They will have alert, aspiring minds and much "go." They will not be diggers or plodders, and will pick the easiest roads to achievement. Their real fate lies in a foreign land, or through some one born outside their native land.

Born on June 1, you are more of a thinker than a feeler; a seeker after truth and fact. You are interested in anything and everything, and will never allow yourself to become mentally stale or anchored. You are positively immune from any variety of boredom. You like to explore, analyze, index and study in order to perfect your knowledge. You are a "Doubting Thomas" until you

have first-hand information; hearsay and gossip do not satisfy your inquisitive mind. You are so full of facts and figures that you can not help adopting a mentorlike demeanor. You are a willing teacher to all who care to be your pupil.

You have a reformer's love for humanity and, to be happy, should engage in some occupation in which you can be of use to your fellow-men. Your heart is full of sympathy and your motives are unselfish and worthy, but your technique in handling people leaves much to be desired. The results you obtain with reason the psychology of the being with whom you are dealing.

You have a distinct horror of promiscuity, and if you be a woman, are morally very strict. You are an idealist when it comes to love and marriage. Do not mate with one of a decidedly worldly nature.

Successful People Born on June 1.
1. Solomon D. Benoit, electro-chemist.
2. John Drinkwater, playwright.
3. Charles Benedict Davenport, biologist.
4. Olive Brook, film artist.
5. Brigham Young, second president of Mormon Church.
6. Thomas W. Ferry, statesman, as president of Senate, was President of United States for 24 hours.

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No. 2551—Simple and neat. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years; 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Blue 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

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All patterns 10 cents each in stamps or coin.

Our New "Megas" points the way to better dress and will help materials, etc., by sending 10 cents for this The Washington Post, Fifth Avenue and 17.

Interpreting the Mode

By DARE

cape dress. (Courtesy of the Maison Worth, Paris.)
Why We Wear Clothes.



WHY WE WEAR CLOTHES
NEW YORK, May 31.—Why do we wear clothes? Ethetically, perhaps, for warmth. Ethetically, for ornamentation, and culturally for modesty. Then sociologically, of course, because everyone else does.

Wearing clothes, then, is admittedly something we have to do for the reason stated above, and some others. We must sleep, we must eat—we must be clothed. There are advantages to doing all of these things gracefully and well.

One needn't, one can sleep on a floor, on a park bench, on a lumpy couch—one can eat turnips and fill in on popcorn—but who wants to? One can wear a sack with four holes in it, too—and satisfy the fundamental sartorial urge of warmth as well as the sociological one; and the purely acquired one of modesty. But who wants to?

Here we are living. There are certain things we have to do, and we simply can not avoid doing unless we want to relinquish our hold on life. Wearing clothes is one of them. (The only one a Plain Cricket could discuss.) So then, what possible arguments could there be for not doing the most with our clothing that it is possible to do with the means at hand?

Now I ask you—Isn't that a good article? It just got so long though, that I had to cut it in half—now you do some scissor work and cut this out so you can see the whole idea when I finish it tomorrow—will you?

Gray! Always and always my favorite—and now a favorite with Paris too. Worth makes us a gray cape costume in two shades of gray crepe romaine, the upper part in the darker tone—fagot stitched to the rest. The two cape is lined in this darker color, and fastens to the shoulder with gray braided frogs. Course you can wear it without the cape—and that makes two frocks of it, really. Worth things are always so lovely!

From far Australia comes a letter—saying that Australian women like New York styles! But it says also that women in the Antipodes have more "width in the beam" than those of the Western Hemisphere! And goes on to suggest that, since the fact that we just can't live without frocks due to the seemingly permanent flattening of her pocketbook, I arrange for her to trade canned kangaroo tail soup and eucalyptus shaving soap for a couple of good looking New York designed frocks!

An Revolt!
(Copyright, 1932.)

How to Be Beautiful
By ELSIE PIERCE
High Necklines and Fur Collars Make Bleaching Treatments Necessary.

HIGH necklines on the military dresses, gowns and coats, and the fur places in the necklines, make the bleaching treatments very necessary. But they take their toll from the skin of the throat, and make it necessary for her to spend money on this phase of beauty. Constant contact with cloth, silk and furs tends to make the skin dark and there's nothing lovelier than a pink and white skin of throat. Besides, fashion makes very exacting demands of us, what with the high neckline for sports wear and the décolleté of evening. Now that summer beckons and pale pastels will be "the thing," women dare not save any souvenirs of another season.

Which explains why so many women are requesting instructions for special bleaching treatments for the neck. At the risk of repeating myself—frequently—on the subject, I again emphasize the necessity of giving the neck the same kind of treatment as you give your face. Cleanse with cream or oil or soap or whatever cleansing agent you use. If you use soap and water, be sure the soap is not harsh. Choose a mild, bland soap and work up a rich lather in the palm of the hand, then apply to the neck and mold the soap upward and outward just as you would a massage cream. As careful as you are about applying the soap properly, be doubly careful to rinse every bit of the soap from the neck. Use a dash of cold water, sponge and pat. See the blood come to the surface; a rich, healthy, new supply that will help keep the skin clear and fine and light too. This simple treatment, if taken once a day will help tremendously.

For bleaching the neck, there are any number of excellent creams you can try at home. Or, there are bleaching and circulation creams and lotions on the market that are superior for the purpose.

Cleansing cream, instead of soap and water, is usually recommended.

Advice on Gardening
By JANE LESLIE KIFT
JUNE IN YOUR GARDEN.
JUNE is a busy month in the garden, but June time is rose-time and roses are so lovely.

Most of the spring-flowering shrubs have finished blooming, so this is the time they must be pruned so that they will have plenty of time to develop new growth for next season's blossoms. Remove some of the old wood at the base and shorten the canes which are too long.

The following biennial and perennial may now be started from seed: foxgloves, Canterbury bells, hollyhocks, wallflowers, violas, cynoglossums, aquilegia (long-spurred hyacinth), myosotis and others.

June is an ideal time to plant dahlias, either tubers or green plants. The tubers should be separated, leaving a part of the neck with an eye on each tuber, and the tubers should be placed 3 inches deep on their sides.

This is the time to set out moonflower plants, should you have trouble starting these plants in the open from seed, better use plants that

The Homemaking

By NANCY CAREY

Lamb Chops, a "Quick Meat" for June Days.

JELLED consommé is to usher in this very first June day, which is meat and proper, since June's first touch has, from time immemorial, been the forerunner of days which with loud voice call for chilled soups, chilled drinks, "cold cuts" and salads.

And our broiled lamb chops of today's menu are likewise well in keeping with the program of summer. They are a "quick" meat, easily cooked without the need of oven heat, and asparagus, of course, which will appear as the range of available foods, should frequently find its place on our table. So, to our menu, which offers as a last "spring into summer" touch—a salad of dandelion with an egg dressing.

THURSDAY'S DINNER.
Jelled Consommé
Broiled Lamb Chops
Potato au Gratin
Buttered Asparagus
Dandelion Salad with Egg Dressing
Apple Snow with Soft Custard Sauce
Iced Tea or Coffee

Potatoes au Gratin.
1 pint cold boiled potatoes—diced
3 tablespoonsful butter
1/2 cupful milk
1/4 teaspoonful salt
Pinch of pepper
1 1/2 cupful milk
1/2 cupful grated cheese
Buttered crumbs
Place the butter in a saucepan and when it bubbles stir in gradually the flour and mustard, forming a smooth paste and add the seasonings and the milk gradually, stirring until smooth and boiling. Stir in the cheese and add the potatoes. Bring to the boiling point and pour into a greased baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs and place on the upper shelf of a moderate oven to brown the crumbs.

Apple Snow.
1 cupful unswartened apple sauce
Lemon juice—to taste
3 egg whites—stiffly beaten.
Sugar.
Pare, quarter and steam sufficient apples to make one cupful of sauce. Press through a sieve. Add sugar and lemon juice to taste and gradually fold in the egg whites. Serve chilled with custard sauce or cream.

Soft Custard Sauce.
1 pint milk—scalded
1/4 cupful sugar
1/4 cupful cornstarch
1/4 teaspoonful salt
2 egg yolks
1/2 teaspoonful vanilla.
Mix together the sugar, cornstarch and salt. Add the milk gradually, stirring all the time. Stir until thick and smooth. Place in double boiler, cover and cook 30 minutes. Add to the double boiler and cook 1 or 2 minutes. Strain, add the vanilla and chill.

How to Keep Well
By DR. W. A. EVANS
EASING PAIN.
A GROUP of working men cleaning the wings of airplanes in a German airport noticed that they no longer had any sensation in the skin of the face. They reported the fact and wanted an explanation. When everything is going well the facial sensations are pleasant and add to the joy of living. These men were disturbed not only because of what was, but because of fears of what might be.

The chemical used in this cleaning process was trichlorethylene. Upon investigation it was discovered that this cleaning solvent agent was also an anesthetic capable of numbing the very important nerve of sensation of the face, known to physicians as the trifacial.

Then some one, recalling the very painful, persistent, and obstinate neuralgia, known as the douloureux, to which this nerve is subject, thought the chemical used to clean airplane wings might also be of service in relieving the pain of the douloureux. Chemically, it is kin to chloroform and also to alcohol—both anesthetic drugs. Why should it not have an anesthetic action? It was not the first chemical devised and used for a commercial purpose but later found to be a medicine of value. The most popular hooch medicine used today was taken over by medicine from the commercial field.

When tried in cases of trifacial neuralgia, trichlorethylene gave relief. Twenty to 30 drops are placed on a handkerchief and inhaled from once to three times a day. If it is going to be of service it soon stops the pain and, thereafter, it holds it under control for several hours. The drug in that case, at any rate, is not a general anesthetic; its action seems to be pretty well limited to the head and face.

Dr. G. C. Pahnys says he has used it for the relief of face pains for a period of about four years and has found it harmless. No disagreeable symptoms follow its use, he says. It is suited to some cases and not to others. If used on a case to which it is not suited it is without effect and nothing is gained by continuing to use it.

Neuralgia in the nerve, like pain in all nerves, is nothing more than a symptom, and giving relief is not a cure. The best that can be said is that in suitable cases it eases pain and promotes comfort without doing harm, while something, which we call nature, cures. If, in a given case, nature can cure the disease of the nerve or nerve ganglion or the brain and thus remove what lies behind the pain the anesthetic meets all the needs and is accorded as a satisfactory remedy. Harmless sedatives have their place.

Readers will recall recent articles in which I have told of toothache being relieved by spraying alcohol into the back of the nose, and of pains in remote parts of the body being eased by applying other sedatives to the membranes in the same region.

EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE.
L. E. J. writes: What are calcifications of the lungs? Are they dangerous?

REPLY.
Lime is deposited in bronchial glands and sometimes in old cavities caused by consumption. The calcification is not dangerous. In fact, it is a protective process. However, calcification in the lungs, arteries and some other places does not take place except in organs that are already pretty well shot up.

SHINGLES NOT DANGEROUS.
Mrs. L. M. writes: What is shingles? Is it dangerous? What is the cure?

REPLY.
Physicians call this disease intercostal herpes. It is caused by the action of the virus of the nerves that follow the ribs. The infection may be

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A Misses' Fashion
Powder Pink Chiffon \$29.50
Youth takes the drowsy and turns it to good account in this simple dress in pink with just enough white to flatter any one in the world. And because it's smart as well as simple and the delicate lace is fleeced with a cape. Have it in later and wear the delicate SECOND FLOOR DRESS SHOPS.

Wives of Tomorrow

By FRANCES McDONALD

Other People's Lives!
I agree with all of your advice, but recently I saw in your column a letter that might have been penned by me—if I did not know different. It was about two girls who shared an apartment and worked in the same office. The one who wrote you stated that she could not comprehend the actions of the other; said she made dates with the fellows at the office, spent money recklessly on clothes and went off on dates, leaving her friend at home every week-end, her explanation being she was going to get a husband whether her friend did or not.

To my surprise, you seemed to feel the girl who wrote you had no grievance whatever, and that the other girl was not to be criticized for such conduct. Do you really consider she should so treat her friend? Are husbands secured through such wild behavior? I worry a lot over my own roommate and her ways. She used to ask me everywhere; now she stays overnight with the different girls at the office, with just a casual remark about "seeing me tomorrow" or some such thing. I feel like giving up the apartment. She is never home—a date every night. And she tells me to do as she does. Just exactly like the girl in the letter you answered. Should I go on like this, sitting home while she races around? ALINE.

My dear, no one has the right to criticize another's philosophy of life. Therefore, the girl who wrote for advice was doubtless told first of all to do whatever she thought best about her own conduct, but to cease censoring the conduct of another. If you want to give up the apartment, that is perfectly all right and your privilege. But censoring your roommate's behavior is decidedly not your privilege. So far as you have stated, there is nothing wild in the least about her conduct. If she has decided to concentrate upon getting a husband that is her affair, just as it is your affair if you prefer to go on through life as you are. The one thing you must guard against is the danger of becoming critical of others, suspicious, even sour.

It makes you unhappy to see others doing things they enjoy and which you do not enjoy, then by all means see the sight of their activities. But we must warn you that it would be lots simpler to adjust yourself and learn to live and let live. Most women want to marry. Therefore they go where they are invited, meet as many as possible and try to be as pleasing and agreeable as possible. Other women prefer not to marry, really do not care for the society of men. Very good. But let not these exceptions take upon themselves to

question the rest of their sex. Your friend, like many another, probably began by asking you to accompany her, but finding you irrevocably opposed to the program, she has ceased importuning you. Be fair. The girl is doing nothing reprehensible in trying to work out her own future. And personally we think her advice to you to follow her example was most excellent. Do so. Greet life with a smile. Be friendly, tolerant and loyal rather than suspicious, critical and ready to condemn. Life is hard enough without making it the least bit harder; so begin to smile—at life, at your friend and at the "Jels" at the office," who, by the way, will marry somebody, so why not you or your friend? Cheer up, girl, and take life as it comes.

Graduates in Nursing To Receive Diplomas
Graduates of the Schools of Nursing of Georgetown and Providence Hospitals will receive their diplomas at joint commencement exercises this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Gaston Hall at Georgetown College.

The graduating class of the School of Dental Hygiene at Georgetown also will take part in the commencement program. Dr. W. Coleman Nevill, D. J., of Georgetown, will present the diplomas.

Spelling Club Holds Open Contest Tonight
A free-for-all spelling contest will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock in the Mount Pleasant branch of the Public Library by the Capital City Spelling Club.

Prizes will be awarded to winners. Mrs. Virginia Ogarell is the present champion.

Had Melancholy Blues
Wanted to die . . . felt so blue and wretched! Don't let cramps rule your good times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound gives you relief.

Strikingly, Radically New Phantom* Kotex
SANITARY NAPKIN (U. S. Pat. No. 1,857,854)

Most Important Improvement in sanitary protection since the invention of Kotex itself in 1920.

AT LAST! A radically new design in sanitary protection. You are scarcely aware that you have it on. Made, of course, by Kotex—originators of the modern sanitary napkin.

It is called PHANTOM* KOTEX. Why? Because the ends are so flattened and tapered that it leaves no outlines even under the closest-fitting of gowns. Not the slightest bulk suggested even under the finest of summer silks. And—for those who require extra protection—Super-Phantom Kotex is ideal. There's extra protective surface but the ends are so skillfully flattened as to be completely inconspicuous.

Kotex features retained
The special Kotex features you have always appreciated are retained, of course. It is soft after hours of use; wonderfully absorbent; treated to deodorize; can be worn, with equal protection, on either side; disposable, easily.

More than 24 million pads were used in hospitals alone last year.

Insist upon getting genuine Kotex, when you buy it already wrapped. Each tapered end of the new pad is stamped "Kotex" now—so you can't get inferior substitutes.

Kotex prices are today the lowest in Kotex history. This new improvement comes to you at no increase in price. All dealers have the new PHANTOM KOTEX.

NOTE: Kotex—new at your dealer's—marked "Form-Fitting" is the new Phantom Kotex

CHANGING OF CHURCH COUNCIL IS DEFEATED

Presbyterian Body Is Given Vote of Confidence at General Assembly.

Denver, Colo., May 31 (A.P.).—Proposals for reorganization of the general council of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America were decisively defeated at the 144th general assembly of the denomination here today.

Commissioners attending the convention not only voted down all proposals for reorganization, but launched a counter-attack which ended in a vote of confidence and appreciation for the general council.

All votes were viva voce and only a scattered few raised their voices in protest as against the mighty roar of approval for the council.

Moderator Charles W. Kerr, of Tulsa, Okla., himself a member of the general council, had no difficulty in declaring that the elders and ministers wanted no change in their church government. The vote of confidence came on a similar motion for "confidence and appreciation," made by an unidentified commissioner who leaped to his feet in the middle of the auditorium at the end of the debate.

Reorganization Plans Defeated.

Dr. William H. Johnson, president of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, had requested that the question of reorganization of the council be set down to the presbyteries. The Rev. Francis M. Hall, of Cleveland, asked that each of the 21 electing sections of the church name two members to a committee to study the problem and report back next year. Both proposals were overwhelmingly defeated.

During the debate such terms as "church machine," "steam roller" and "evil speaking of the council" were rife. Dr. Johnson, who led the opposition to the council, declared during the debate that "the tendency to gain power and increase power is dominant in human nature."

The fundamentalist group in the church raised its voice again today in a protest presented by the Rev. H. McAllister, of Philadelphia, against the action of the church in refusing to sever relations with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. The protest was recorded without debate.

Debate Falls to Materialize.

Debate, which was expected to accompany the vote on the report of the committee on social and industrial relations, failed to materialize.

Commissioners adopted without a dissenting voice recommendations that pastors recognize the inescapable obligations resting upon them to help members recognize their Christian duty for correcting evils of the present social and industrial order; that pastors cooperate with local committees set up to meet immediately the needs of unemployed with work; the first consideration and relief second; that churches make the inescapable use of their plants for community service in this time of need and distress; and that theological seminaries and schools under church supervision give definite attention to preparation of students to meet the responsibilities which the social and industrial situation is now placing upon the ministry and laymen.

Today's Happenings

- Luncheon—Monarch Club, New Colonial Hotel, 12:15 p. m.
- Luncheon—Arlington County Kiwanis Club, Windsor Arms, 12:15 p. m.
- Meeting—Washington Society of Engineers, Cosmos Club, 8:15 p. m.
- Meeting—Association of Oldest Inhabitants, Union Engine House, 7:30 p. m.
- Luncheon—University of Missouri Alumni, University Club, 12:30 p. m.
- Luncheon—Rotary Club, Willard Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
- Luncheon—District Bankers Association, Willard Hotel, 12:45 p. m.
- Luncheon—Lions Club, Mayflower Hotel, 12:45 p. m.
- Card party—Church of the Nativity Auditorium, 6000 Georgia avenue northwest, 8:15 p. m.
- Luncheon—Optimist Club, Hamilton Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
- Meeting—Ladies Auxiliary of Kenneth Nash Post, Hamilton Hotel, 8 p. m.

Band Concerts

- U. S. MARINE BAND.
U. S. Capitol, 7:30 p. m.
Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini".... Berlioz
"The Swan".... Saint-Saens
Clarinets solo, "Aria" from "Il Guarany".... Gomes
Musicalian Emil Rada.
"Kol Nidrei".... Bruch
Grand scene from "The Barber of Seville".... Rossini
Grand march, "Heroic".... Saint-Saens
Saxophone solo, "Beautiful Colorado".... De Luca
Musicalian Kenneth Dones.
Prelude to the third act and "Dance of the Apprentices" from "Die Meistersinger".... Wagner
Marines' hymn, "The Halls of Montezuma".... The Star-Spangled Banner.
- THIRD CAVALRY BAND.
Fort Myer Grand Stand at 4:15 p. m. today.
March, "Italian Rhapsody".... Elton John
Overture, "Final Cava".... Mendelssohn
Fox trot, "Laws You Made the Night".... Long
Characteristic, "The Blue and the Gray".... Lewis-Youngs
March, "Lunar Eclipse".... Chambers
The Star-Spangled Banner.

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ABOUT THE SHOWSHOPS

With NELSON B. BELL

FOR the first time in the history of the motion picture industry, so far as the casual memory runs, the major producing companies are abandoning their habitual dog-in-the-manger attitude toward each other and loaning their stars right and left.

It may be that this unaccustomed simulation of brotherly love springs from the recent suggestion that the producers pool their interests and draw stars from a general jackpot whenever a story comes along that seems to fit the talents of any given player or group; or it may be that at last those in charge have perceived the shortcomings of a system which heretofore has kept the individual company's stars either idle or busy in films totally unsuited to their capabilities when they might have been congenially and profitably engaged under the temporary employment of competitive interests.

There can be no question of the fact that a genuinely good picture redounds to the benefit of the entire industry—and particularly the players appearing in it—no matter by whom it is made. The general mass public, a matter of fact, at best entertains only the most nebulous notions of the identities of the various producing organizations and their contract talent.

Thus it would seem that the present willingness, largely induced, to be sure, by the pinch of hard times and the generally depleted condition of a once thriving industry, of the strongest companies to permit their stars to work under foreign banners, so to speak, is a thoroughly salutary development that may eventually write a new chapter in the economic and artistic growth of the cinema in this country. No matter who makes the picture, if its star scores a hit, his box-office value is enhanced for his every future release, whether he ever returns to the home lot or not.

It is Mr. Hubbard Keavy, head man of our West Coast east-to-the-ground department, who points out the extent to which the loaning of stars already has been carried. "On loan" at the present time, according to Mr. Keavy, are such eminent screen personalities as Nancy Carroll, Joan Blondell, Clark Gable, Fredric March, Lionel Barrymore, Irene Dunne, Richard Arlen, Joan Crawford, Chester Morris, Warren William, Helen Twelvetree and Billie Dove—all box-office names.

Of course, as has already been intimated, much of this interchanging of stars is due to the parent company's utter willingness to evade the payment of contract salaries when there is nothing immediately in sight through the medium of which profit and remuneration might reasonably be expected. That is where the pinch of hard times enters the equation. It is just barely possible that with the return of good times and easier money—when, at the moment, it shines with all of the customary effulgence of a good deed in an extremely naughty racket!

There is another aspect to this whole business, too.

A great many picture theaters have closed since the depression got up a full and of steam—a great many more, probably, than residents of the National Capital could possibly be expected to realize—and the likelihood is, what with added taxation and what not hovering in the offing, to add to the already heavy burden that many more will hang up the shutters before we pull ourselves out of the morass by our boot straps.

This is a circumstance, obviously, which lessens the need for so many feature pictures every year. Heretofore, the principal producing companies have attempted to make an average of one feature picture a week—some of them more; some, a few less—with the result that many stars have appeared in vehicles for which they were in no wise suited, or vice versa.

If, under the new blossoming forth of the spirit of give and take in the industry, this condition can be overcome and fewer and better pictures made, a useful purpose will have been served by the prevalent hard times, after all.

Odd the way things happen. Only a day or two ago, mention was made here of Phil Lampton's having included Paul Dresser's 1890 song hit, "The Blue and the Gray," in his medley overture of martial airs, being played at Loew's Fox this week. And what is the first thing I hear when I tune in my home State of Indiana

on that "Parade of the States" radio hour Monday night, but Erno Rapce, Roy's musical director for so long, reading his excellent orchestra in a medley of Paul Dresser's hits, including "The Blue and the Gray," not previously heard in these parts for more years than Bulova has correct time! I had even forgotten that Paul Dresser was a Hoosier. Next time I'll ask Bob Hein!

Since Joe E. Brown seems to have been determined to punctuate his performance in "The Tenderfoot," current at the Earle, with a cowboy yell, it is too bad he didn't have Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley show him how it is done.

At that Press Club barbecue down at Chesapeake Beach a week ago Saturday, Secretary Hurley substituted a cowhand's "ya-hoo" for a speech and startled his audience so that it fell right off its collective chair plump onto the bosom of Gov. Ritchie's favorite State.

Boy, does that Secretary know his trangles!

It is George Leavitt, mouthpiece for Jimmy Lake, manager of the Gayety Theater, who reminds me that Thursday night's giant benefit performance at the Ninth street house was suggested and is sponsored by Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department, as a means of providing sustenance for the veterans of the World War, in Washington to urge payment of the soldiers' bonus.

In addition to the entire show being presented at the Gayety this week—and "The Washington Folies," put on by Mr. Lake, is hailed as the best of the season—the complete bill from the Howard Theater also will be offered, through the courtesy of the Biefel Brothers, operating the T street house.

All of the performers have contributed their services, as have also the members of Musicians' Local, No. 161, and the Gayety stage hands, of Local No. 22, IATSE.

The scale of admission charges for this provender producing performance will be as follows: Orchestra, \$1 and \$1.50; balcony, 50 cents and 75 cents.

The entire proceeds will be devoted to the cause of allying the hunger of the visiting veterans.

Not content with risking her neck four times a day by diving into a four-foot tank from a height of 50 feet, as a feature of the "Dive In" revue currently occupying the stage at Loew's Fox, Madeline Berio will put on a similar exhibition in the Crystal Pool at Glen Echo Park this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Appearing with her at the park this morning will be the young diving girls whose forms form a part of her act, if you know what I mean.

all of whom she has personally trained over a period of several years.

This is what is known as pooling your interests!

When Horace Heidt and his Californiaians come to the Earle on Saturday, a lot of people are going to miss Lobo, an important factor in the band's success on the occasion of its last appearance in Washington.

No, I wouldn't mean obso, even if it were ever so Gallic and spelled l'oboe.

Lobo was a magnificent specimen of police dog that died at the height of his career, as you might say.

3 Spanish Sailors Hurt In Syndicalist Disorders

Madrid, May 31 (A.P.).—Violence continued today in syndicalist strikes widely scattered over Spain, with several casualties at Ceuta, where three sailors from a Spanish man of war were hurt in skirmishes with strikers.

Many foreigners at Algeiras fled the flags of their countries on their automobiles to avoid interference, after motor cars leaving that city were stoned and damaged.

FILM TIME TABLES

Feature pictures are presented on the following schedules at the theaters named:

Palace—"As You Desire Me," at 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.

Earle—"The Tenderfoot," at 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8 and 10:15 p. m. Stage shows at 12:35, 2:50, 5, 7:10 and 9:25 p. m.

Fox—"Society Girl," at 11:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:27, 7:17 and 9:37 p. m. Stage shows, with Johnny Weissmuller, in person, at 1:05, 3:35, 6:25 and 9:05 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Radio Patrol," at 11:15 a. m., 1:34, 3:29, 5:34, 7:39 and 9:44 p. m. "Five-Year Plan," at 12:27, 2:32, 4:37, 6:42 and 8:47 p. m.

Metropolitan—"So Big," at 11 a. m., 12:46, 2:32, 4:18, 6:04, 7:50 and 9:38 p. m.

Columbia—"Grand Hotel," at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m. All seats reserved.

Tirol—"The Mouthpiece," at 2:15, 4:05, 5:55, 7:40 and 9:30 p. m.

Ambassador—"Symphony of Six Million," at 6:15, 7:55 and 9:40 p. m.

Complete Outfit for Developing and Printing
\$2.00
Kodak Film
Huller & D'Albert, Inc.
815 10TH STREET, N.W.

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YOU can talk 150 miles for 50c after 8:30 P. M.

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COASTWISE TO EUROPE

This year, be different! Instead of watching the grey towers of Manhattan fade over the stern, sail from Montreal or Quebec. It's the short, happy way to Europe; cuts a 40% slice of open ocean out of your trip...

Great Father St. Lawrence brings a gentle sea-erm 1000 miles into the heart of America. Your way goes gull-swift between the enchanted coastlines of French-Canada. The descent to open-Atlantic is almost imperceptible. A gay parade of towns and villages glides by. You sit on deck and watch the sun go down behind brown-topped, ancient hills. When open ocean is reached, Cherbourg and Southampton lie only 3 to 4 days away according to vessel.

And that's not all. Compare sailings... rates... speed. Remember that Canadian Pacific's fleet is led by that size-speed-SPACE marvel, *Empress of Britain*. Study St. Lawrence Seaway booklet. Get exact cost, your home to Europe. From your own agent, or C. E. Phelps, 14th and New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C. National 0758.

5½-7 days... Washington to Europe. Leave Washington one night, sail from Montreal or Quebec next day.

Canadian Pacific
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Two Alleged Bootleggers Killed on Road by Rivals

New Rochelle, N. Y., May 31 (A.P.).—Two men, alleged bootleggers, were killed early this morning when two cars, said by police to have been manned by rival liquor interests, drew up at Hudson Park here, forced the victims' automobile to the curb and shot the men several times.

The dead are William Colletti, alleged speakeasy owner, and Genaro Colombo.

Ira Baxter Asks Rese Di'orce.

Reno, Nev., May 31 (A.P.).—Divorce complaints filed today included Ira H. Baxter vs. Mrs. Baxter, of 414 Harbor street, Cincinnati, Ohio; married, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1930; defendant.

Fire Raging on Board British Ship in Pacific

Manila (Wednesday), June 1 (A.P.).—An unexplained fire broke out today from the British freighter *Daisy Miller* reported a serious fire aboard the ship. The message said the freighter was proceeding at full speed toward Zamboanga, south Philippines port, and asked that a fire brigade be on hand to board the ship along with the regular harbor pilot. The vessel did not give her position; but it was believed she was in Philippine waters.

The *Daisy Miller* is a steel screw steamer of 4,700 tons, built at Dumbarton in 1900 and owned by H. E. Moller, of Shanghai. She is 275 feet long, and under other names has been known under four other names, King Bing, Wainmarino, Wyandotte and Lord Roberts.

The Young Men's Shop

1319-1321 F Street

June 1 BOSTONIAN SHOES 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

3,500 St. Albans
Spring and Summer Suits
at
\$19.75

For every suit there is an extra pair of pants to match, regular cut, knickers or "slacks." The price is only..... **\$3.50**

Buy only the three pieces if you wish, but the extra trousers will double the life of the suit and the four pieces were formerly priced at \$45. What bargains now!

There are blue serges, tweeds, flannels and basket-weave worsteds; all the desirable colors, and remember the tropical weights for the hot months to come.

Coats of conventional cut or the new Devonshire drape. Linings resembling the finest silks, but much more durable.

Hundreds of specially designed extra sizes for men of ANY unusual build... short or tall, stout or slender.

Every garment is fitted by a master fitter and alterations are made by experienced tailors... without extra charge.

St. Albans
Straw Hats
\$1.85

A fine Sennit braid cushioned with a flexible insert that insures cool comfort and close fitting for safety.

White, Striped
FLAN-L-TEX
Pants
\$2.25

Will wash like a sports shirt and will NOT shrink. This assures a permanent fit. Cooler than duck or flannel and just as good looking. The popular "slack" style of cut.

For Golf—For Boating
For Tennis—For Motoring
For Gardening or Any Outdoor Work

AMUSEMENTS

THE WORLD PREMIERE
RIALTO
OF THE EPIC OF THE DECADE!
"FLAME OF MEXICO"
A struggle of youth against the shackles of oppression. A triumph of enduring love.
A SYMPHONY OF MUSIC AND SCENIC BEAUTY.
ALL SEATS RESERVED FRIDAY NIGHT ON SALE NOW AT RIALTO
Continued PERFORMANCE 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. FRIDAY

THE DRAMA OF A LOVE DIVORCE
ANN HARDING
"WESTWARD PASSAGE"
with Laurence OLIVIER
IRVING PICHEL—ZASU PITTS
An RKO Radio Picture
STARTS FRIDAY
NOW SHOWING—LAST 2 DAYS
"RADIO PATROL" and Added Attraction "RUSSIA'S 5 YEAR PLAN"

START THE MONTH RIGHT
BY GOING TO THE
GLEN ECHO
Swim for 50c
INCLUDING LOCKER & TOWEL
CHILDREN UNDER 12, 25c
DAILY 9:30 A. M. TO 11:30 P. M.
SPECIAL DANCE STUNTS TONITE

NATIONAL
NIGHTS 11:15-1:15 & 3:15-5:15
Mat. Today & Sat. All Seats 50c
An Adventurous Comedy
"CAPTAIN APPLEJACK"
Next Week Elizabeth Hoops Out
GAYETY-BURLESK
GLADYS CLARK and HARRY STEPP
EXTRA ATTRACTION
Jimmy Lake's Washington Folies

Union Trust Company
South-West Corner 15th and H Streets North-West
Interest Paid on Checking and Savings Accounts
ORD PRESTON, President

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Summer Terms Begins June 15, 1932, at 6:30 p. m.
Standard 3-year course leading to degrees of LL. B., B. C. L. and J. D.
Graduate courses leading to degrees of LL. M., M. P. L., S. J. D. and Ph. D.
All classes held at hours convenient for employed students.

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LAST THREE DAYS
Wide Open Face Close King on a Red Carpet
JOE E. BROWN
A First National and Vitaphone Production
"THE TENDERFOOT"
—ON THE STAGE—
Sung Writers on Parade AND THREE OTHER ACTS
STARTS SATURDAY
HORACE NEIDT
and His
CALIFORNIANS
—ON THE SCREEN—
"STRANGE LOVE OF MOLLY LOUVAIN"

METROPOLITAN
LAST TWO DAYS
Glorious Story of a Woman's Life—Her
EDNA FERBER'S
Pulitzer Prize Winner
"SO BIG"
Warner Bros.-Vitaphone Hit
WITH
BARBARA STANWICK
GEORGE BREX
BETTE DAVIS
STARTS FRIDAY
The International English Romance Sensation of Berlin, London and Paris.
CONGRESS DANCES
With the Lovely
LILIAN HARVEY
Money-rewarded if you don't find it to be superior entertainment.

25c Special Reduced Prices 35c
CHILDREN For The City Club JULY
FIVE MORE SHOW DAYS
The Original **GENTRY BROS.**
Trained Animal Show
The Greatest of Its Kind in the World
3:30 P.M.—7:00 P.M.
Featuring "Freaking" Ray Fox
Today, Gentry Bros. will bring you
THURS. Silver Spring; FRIDAY, SA.
FRI. Wisconsin Ave. & Tenn. St. N.E.
SAT. The Island & The City
NO SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
MON. "C" St. bet. 15th & 16th

HIGH SCHOOL IN MEET TODAY

Reba Kirson Is Winner
Central Field
Favorite in
Contests

Star Sprinters Carry
Hopes of Blue and
White Team.

Tech and Eastern Are
Leading Contenders
at Wilson Field.

ONE of the most brilliant high school track meets in recent years will be presented this afternoon in Central Stadium when Central, Tech and Eastern fight it out for the crown which now sits shakily upon the head of Eastern. The first event is at 3:30 o'clock.

Roughly computed on past performances, as brought out by the "C" Club meet, the Maryland Interscholastic and the meet between an all-high team and the Mary Pikes last Saturday, Central has been accorded a hypothetical 41 points to Eastern's 39 and Tech's 36. But since no high school athletic event can be "experted" so perfectly the title trophy of today's meet may well be carried off by either of the three clubs. Western, with a small representation, does not figure in the ratings.

Central Favored
In Century
Central is held a favorite in the 100-yard dash, a real treat in the 220, a winner in the 440 and very strong in the javelin, broad jump and weights. He is four sprinters, Reba Kirson, Fritz and Smith, John, a fine middle distance man, and Kocula, good in the javelin and broad jump.

Tech's ability lies in its relay team, its 200-yard representative shot put, discus, high jump and high hurdles, smelter is its sprinter, Reba and Houser its weightmen and Smith its hurdler. Eastern, although it has been counted out on all sides because of the high school fathers' ban on Bob Slye, nevertheless has a meet-winning miler in Joe Moore; up and coming hurdlers in Caron and Stouffer; a good, all-around runner in Sprinkle and a relay team that must be watched.

Western's lone bet is Beers, who should take place in either of the hurdles, the broad jump and high jump.

The existing records:
100-YARD DASH—22.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
200-YARD DASH—47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
400-YARD DASH—1:35.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
800-YARD DASH—3:45.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,600-YARD DASH—8:15.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,200-YARD DASH—16:30.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
6,400-YARD DASH—32:45.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
12,800-YARD DASH—64:55.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
25,600-YARD DASH—129:10.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
51,200-YARD DASH—258:20.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
102,400-YARD DASH—516:40.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
204,800-YARD DASH—1,033:20.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
409,600-YARD DASH—2,066:40.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
819,200-YARD DASH—4,133:20.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,638,400-YARD DASH—8,266:40.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,276,800-YARD DASH—16,533:20.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
6,553,600-YARD DASH—33,066:40.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
13,107,200-YARD DASH—66,133:20.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
26,214,400-YARD DASH—132,266:40.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
52,428,800-YARD DASH—264,533:20.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
104,857,600-YARD DASH—529,066:40.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
209,715,200-YARD DASH—1,058,133:20.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
419,430,400-YARD DASH—2,116,266:40.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
838,860,800-YARD DASH—4,232,533:20.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,677,721,600-YARD DASH—8,465:06.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,355,443,200-YARD DASH—16,930:13.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
6,710,886,400-YARD DASH—33,860:27.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
13,421,772,800-YARD DASH—67,720:55.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
26,843,545,600-YARD DASH—135,441:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
53,687,091,200-YARD DASH—270,882:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
107,374,182,400-YARD DASH—541,764:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
214,748,364,800-YARD DASH—1,083,529:35.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
429,496,729,600-YARD DASH—2,167,059:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
858,993,459,200-YARD DASH—4,334,118:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,717,986,918,400-YARD DASH—8,668,236:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,435,973,836,800-YARD DASH—17,336,473:35.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
6,871,947,673,600-YARD DASH—34,672,947:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
13,743,895,347,200-YARD DASH—69,345,894:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
27,487,788,694,400-YARD DASH—138,691,788:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
54,975,577,388,800-YARD DASH—277,383,577:35.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
109,951,154,777,600-YARD DASH—554,767,155:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
219,902,309,555,200-YARD DASH—1,109,534,310:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
439,804,619,110,400-YARD DASH—2,219,068,620:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
879,609,238,220,800-YARD DASH—4,438,137,241:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,759,218,476,441,600-YARD DASH—8,876,274,482:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,518,436,952,883,200-YARD DASH—17,752,548,964:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
7,036,873,905,766,400-YARD DASH—35,505,097,929:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
14,073,747,811,532,800-YARD DASH—71,010,195,858:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
28,147,495,623,065,600-YARD DASH—142,020,391,717:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
56,294,991,246,131,200-YARD DASH—284,040,783,435:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
112,589,982,492,262,400-YARD DASH—568,081,566,870:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
225,179,964,984,524,800-YARD DASH—1,136,163,133,741:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
450,359,929,969,049,600-YARD DASH—2,272,326,267,483:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
900,719,859,938,099,200-YARD DASH—4,544,652,534,966:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,801,439,719,876,198,400-YARD DASH—9,089,305,069,932:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,602,879,439,752,396,800-YARD DASH—18,178,610,139,864:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
7,205,758,879,504,793,600-YARD DASH—36,357,220,279,728:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
14,411,517,759,009,587,200-YARD DASH—72,714,440,559,456:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
28,823,035,518,019,174,400-YARD DASH—145,428,881,118,912:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
57,646,071,036,038,348,800-YARD DASH—290,857,762,237,824:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
115,292,142,072,076,697,600-YARD DASH—581,715,524,475,648:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
230,584,284,144,153,395,200-YARD DASH—1,163,431,048,951,296:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
461,168,568,288,306,790,400-YARD DASH—2,326,862,097,902,592:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
922,337,136,576,613,581,600-YARD DASH—4,653,724,195,805,184:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,844,674,273,153,227,163,200-YARD DASH—9,307,448,391,610,368:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,689,348,546,306,454,326,400-YARD DASH—18,614,896,783,220,736:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
7,378,697,092,612,908,852,800-YARD DASH—37,229,793,566,441,472:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
14,757,394,185,225,817,715,600-YARD DASH—74,459,587,132,882,944:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
29,514,788,370,451,635,431,200-YARD DASH—148,919,174,265,765,888:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
59,029,576,740,903,270,862,400-YARD DASH—297,838,348,531,531,776:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
118,059,153,481,806,541,724,800-YARD DASH—595,676,697,063,063,552:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
236,118,306,963,613,083,449,600-YARD DASH—1,191,353,394,126,127,104:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
472,236,613,927,226,166,897,200-YARD DASH—2,382,706,788,252,254,208:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
944,473,227,854,432,333,794,400-YARD DASH—4,765,413,576,504,508,416:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,888,946,455,708,864,667,588,800-YARD DASH—9,530,827,153,009,016,832:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,777,892,911,417,729,335,177,600-YARD DASH—19,061,654,306,018,033,664:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
7,555,785,822,835,458,670,355,200-YARD DASH—38,123,308,612,036,067,328:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
15,111,571,645,671,317,340,710,400-YARD DASH—76,246,617,224,072,134,656:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
30,223,143,291,642,634,680,142,080-YARD DASH—152,493,234,448,148,269,312:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
60,446,286,583,285,269,272,364,164,160-YARD DASH—304,986,468,896,296,536,528:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
120,892,573,166,570,538,544,728,328,320-YARD DASH—609,972,937,792,593,073,056:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
241,785,146,333,141,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—1,219,945,875,585,186,146,112:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
483,570,292,666,282,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—2,439,891,751,170,372,292,224:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
967,140,585,332,552,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—4,879,783,502,340,744,544,448:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,934,281,170,665,104,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—9,759,567,004,681,488,888,896:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,868,562,341,330,180,808,808,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—19,519,134,009,363,977,777,792:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
7,737,124,682,660,360,360,360,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—39,038,268,018,735,955,555,584:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
15,474,257,364,720,720,720,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—78,076,536,037,471,911,111,168:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
30,948,514,728,144,144,144,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—156,153,072,074,943,822,222,336:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
61,897,029,448,288,288,288,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—312,306,144,189,886,644,444,672:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
123,794,058,896,576,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—624,612,288,379,773,288,888,1344:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
247,588,117,792,1152,1152,1152,288,288,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—1,249,224,576,759,546,576,1728:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
495,176,235,584,2304,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—2,498,448,1152,1513,1152,3456:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
990,352,471,168,4608,4608,4608,1152,1152,288,288,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—4,996,896,2304,3026,2304,6912:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,980,704,942,336,9216,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—9,993,792,4608,6052,4608,13,824:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
3,961,408,188,672,18432,18432,18432,4608,4608,1152,1152,288,288,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—19,987,584,9216,12,164,9216,27,648:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
7,922,816,376,34624,34624,34624,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—39,975,168,18,328,18,328,55,296:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
15,845,632,752,69248,69248,69248,18,328,18,328,4608,4608,1152,1152,288,288,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—79,950,336,36,656,36,656,110,592:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
31,691,264,150,138496,138496,138496,36,656,36,656,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—159,900,672,73,312,73,312,221,184:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
63,382,528,300,276992,276992,276992,73,312,73,312,4608,4608,1152,1152,288,288,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—319,801,344,146,624,146,624,442,368:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
126,765,056,600,553984,553984,553984,146,624,146,624,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—639,602,688,293,248,293,248,884,736:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
253,530,112,120,1107968,1107968,1107968,293,248,293,248,18,328,18,328,4608,4608,1152,1152,288,288,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—1,279,205,376,586,496,586,496,176,768:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
507,060,224,240,2315936,2315936,2315936,586,496,586,496,36,656,36,656,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—2,558,410,752,1,172,992,1,172,992,353,536:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
1,014,120,448,480,4631872,4631872,4631872,1,172,992,1,172,992,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—5,116,821,504,2,345,984,2,345,984,707,072:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
2,028,240,896,960,9263648,9263648,9263648,2,345,984,2,345,984,18,328,18,328,4608,4608,1152,1152,288,288,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—10,233,643,808,4,691,968,4,691,968,146,624:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
4,056,481,792,1,843,936,9,383,936,9,383,936,36,656,36,656,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—20,467,287,368,9,383,936,9,383,936,293,248:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
8,112,963,584,3,687,872,18,777,872,18,777,872,586,496,586,496,36,656,36,656,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—40,934,574,735,373,735,373,707,072:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
16,225,927,168,7,375,464,37,546,735,464,37,546,735,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—81,869,148,735,464,37,546,735,464,1,172,992:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
32,451,854,34,750,928,75,092,75,092,75,092,36,656,36,656,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—163,738,296,75,092,75,092,75,092,2,345,984:47.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
64,903,708,69,481,504,150,180,150,180,586,496,586,496,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—327,476,592,150,180,150,180,1,172,992,1,172,992,353,536:11.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
129,807,416,139,962,300,360,300,360,1,172,992,1,172,992,2,345,984,2,345,984,36,656,36,656,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—655,952,300,360,300,360,4,691,968,4,691,968,586,496,586,496,9216,9216,2304,2304,576,576,144,144,720,720,360,360,180,180,904,904,452,452,226,226,113,077,056,145,656,640-YARD DASH—1,311,904,600,600,600,9,383,936,9,383,936,1,172,992,1,172,992,2,345,984:23.5 seconds, R. Kirson (Central), Central Stadium, May 21, 1932.
259,614,832,1,

EVERY DAY MOVIES

By DENYS WORTMAN



"Buddy, it was probably written in the stars anyhow."

THE ONCE OVER

By H. I. PHILLIPS

DEFLATED GOLF.
THIS will be a season of deflated golf. Everything is cheaper than it was a few years ago, but nothing has taken any greater nose dive than the cost of wallowing a little white ball around a broad expanse of suburban property. Golf, in fact, has ceased to be an adventure in high finance and has become almost a matter of good, clean fun.

Gone is the old \$5,000 stock purchase without which no man could join his brothers in making the back swing a major worry.

Very much reduced is the initiation fee which the club extracted as an evidence of additional financial fitness to spend long hours in a single sand trap.

Even our best golf clubs are, believe it or not, reaching out for members, shortening the red tape, waiving the excess profits and making it quite plain that all golfers are brothers under the skin, provided they can pay modest dues with something like reasonable regularity.

The old days when a golf club membership involved extensive financing and when a man had to get himself underwritten by a couple of trust companies before he could hope to be accepted by the membership committee as a good risk have been discontinued until further notice.

Clubs are actually taking in men whose only purpose in joining is a wish to play golf and who think it can be done without endorsing the institution or helping the building committee float a new \$250,000 clubhouse with swimming pool, howling alleys and Turkish bath attached.

Up to the last two years the first step in putting across a new golf club was to draw plans for a building comprising the worst features of a Federal postoffice, a public gymnasium, a Greek temple and a Palm Beach hotel, get ten of the wealthiest bad golfers in the community to act as directors, announce that the fairways would be reserved for golfers with whom double chins were congenial and proceed to sell stock to divot diggers who couldn't say no.

The next step was to hire some golfer who had been pre-registered into national prominence as the club "pro," letting him write his own ticket.

The clubhouse dining room was then filled with employees on a ratio of six waiters to every member.

The overhead was terrific, but it was all very impressive to the prospective member, who never saw the assessments coming until it was too late to duck.

These things having been attended to, the little detail of building a golf course was generally, although not always, taken up.

The holes visible from the impressive edifice known as the clubhouse were apt to be attractive to the eye, but once beyond the first three or four holes, it became a question whether the holes were designed by a golf architect or a gang of Egyptian, explorers with the big jitters.

Still, you were always sure of meeting a lot of prominent people in every trap and you always had the feeling that the divot digger just ahead of you might be Andrew Mellon, John D. Rockefeller or Otto Kahn. Or all three.

Then came the crash. Last summer a trip over many a link embodied all the solitude of a flight over the North Pole. The deflation had set in its earnest. During the winter the boys got down to brass tacks and decided to go in more for golf and less for high finance.

Strange as it may seem, a man can now get into practically any club in the country with no other qualifications than that he is a gentleman who likes exercise.

LATE LAUNCHING.
Down at Lloyd's water's deep, Blue and white and quite untainted; And we soon shall sail that way—When I get the bottom painted.

Down the bay the seagulls cry, Calling to where the tides are born; And, my sweet, we'll make a start—When I fix the light and a horn.

A sailor's life is bold and free—Salt spray, storm and pirate hoard; And we shall try them all if I Can get the darn boat overboard! —Judy Anne Mahoney.

YOU SHOULD SEE THE ORGAN PUMPER'S CLASSIC PROFILE.
"Grace Church—Broadway, and Tenth street; long famous for its architecture and the beauty of its choir men and boys.—From a Seeing New York Column in Gotham Life.

A defender of Mr. Hoover denies that the President said anything about a two-car garage in his inaugural speech. "The word was 'mirage,'" he explains.

Mr. Roosevelt's plan is to divide the money we haven't got with the people who have got to have it. (Copyright, 1932.)

• New Ohio College Head.
Tarkio, Mo., May 31 (A.P.).—Dr. Robert N. Montgomery, 32-year-old president of Tarkio College, resigned today to become president of Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. He will succeed his father, the late Dr. J. Knox Montgomery.

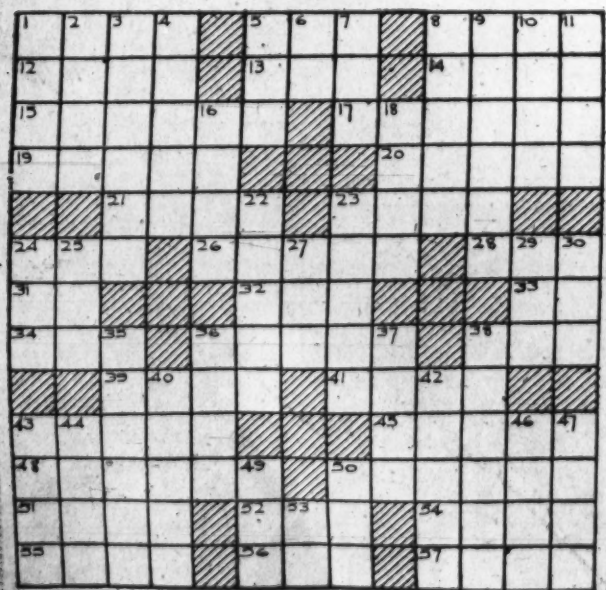
Daily Cross-Word Puzzle

ACROSS.
1 Bough
3 A vehicle
5 Needle
7 A river in Germany
9 Undivided
11 Ripped
13 The beautiful
15 Senility
17 A feminine saint (Spanish)
19 Matched
21 Loan
23 Nothing but
25 Compensate
27 Specified
29 Any flat fish
31 I would (cont.)
33 Outfit
35 A Greek letter
37 An aeriform fluid
39 Surround
41 Accomplished
43 Age
45 Uncivil
47 To brood over

DOWN.
1 Incite
3 Impression
5 Shabbily
7 Animal
9 Demure
11 Article
13 Cot
15 Perfume
17 Supplied with an outer garment
19 Cuckoo
21 Sprout
23 Extract; strict
25 Naked
27 An ancient
29 Riddle
31 Regenerate
33 Ventured
35 A plant or shrub
37 Broadly elliptical
39 Not any
41 Break; crack
43 A son of Jacob
45 Cut
47 Achieve

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

(Copyright, 1932.)



MINUTE MOVIES

(All rights protected by the George Matthew Adams Service. Trade Marks Registered U. S. Patent Office.)

By Ed Wheeler

FILM PASTS
presenting
MISS BLANCHE ROUGE
IN A NUMBER OF HER
MOST SUCCESSFUL
CHARACTERIZATIONS



FIRST AS DONA ANITA VELASCO
IN THE ARGENTINE SERIAL
'EL BANDIDO' AND THEN AS
'MISS STEELE' IN 'SUPPER FOR SEVEN'



IN THE SWANEE STAKES SHE PLAYED THE ADVENTUROUS KHA FOY—IN 'TRACKED TO THE TROPICS' SHE WAS SEEN AS 'NAKU' THE NATIVE GIRL, AND IN 'RANGE ROBBERS' SHE HAD THE ROLE OF 'GERTIE OF THE DANCEHALL'



IN THE MINUTE MOVIE VERSION OF HAMLET MISS ROUGE APPEARED AS THE QUEEN-MOTHER AND GAVE A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE—IN 'SUN AND SAND' SHE HAD THE ROLE OF 'ZULEIKA' THE SULTAN'S FAVORITE WIFE



DO YOU REMEMBER HER AS 'THE MEDIUM' IN THAT DETECTIVE THRILLER 'THE CASTLETON CASE'?? HER FAVORITE ROLE HOWEVER WAS 'REBECCA' IN 'IVAN HOE'



TO-MORROW WE SHALL PRESENT SOME SCENES FROM OUR NEXT SENSATIONAL SERIAL 'TERRORS OF THE TOMB' WATCH FOR THEM, FANS!!!

GASOLINE ALLEY

Don't miss this feature in colors in The Sunday Post.

The Plot Congeals

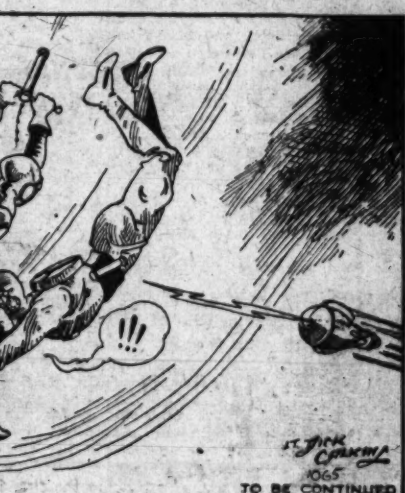


BUCK ROGERS, 2432 A. D.

Attached Without Warning

More strange adventures in full color page every Sunday.

By Phil Nowlan and Dick Calkins



BOBBY THATCHER

Painless Extraction!

By George Storm



THE GUMPS

Follow the Gumps in the Colored Comic Section of The Sunday Post.

Home, Sweet Home



WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER

See the Winkle Family in colors in The Sunday Post.

It's a Long, Long Trail

Baby Mine



Wall Street—
and Beyond.Markets and Business
in
Review and Outlook
By Lawrence Sullivan

AMERICANS like to regard themselves as hard-boiled realists, but the national culture, at its core, is essentially romantic. That is why it is such agony for the Nation now to accept the truth that there is no Santa Claus for Federal appropriations.

As it turns out, every dollar appropriated for grandiose projects, and every dime spent for neurotic helping-hand activity, comes out of somebody's sweat and toil; all of which is in direct conflict with the gay truth we learned from "Alice in Wonderland."

Thus, today's pain arises, not from the fact that we lack the resources to balance our national budget, but rather from the sentimental shock which comes with the slow realization that the dear old Uncle Sam who has paid all our bills for so long, is only a myth. In the last act of that intriguing melodrama, "Come and Get It," Uncle Sam's real name turns out to be John Doe. The climax leaves us all a bit grim.

COLLECTIVELY, we don't mind the money so much, but it's the principle of the thing. Why can't a first class world power cling forever to its billion-dollar illusions? Why must an era of sweet romance end with everybody brushing both body and spirit on the sharp cobblestones of economic reality? Of course it's not fair; and it is not natural and human; that some of our more influential romanticists should seek to continue the dopey dream. Why not chuck the Goldborough bill into our pipe and savor it? Why not try just one shot of Dr. Burton K. Wheeler's 16-to-1 and strike up the band again? Or why not take just one more swig of Prof. Jack Garner's rock-me-to-sleep? It would be so easy.

BUT while we are yet awake, and since the first of June is practically at hand, there are a few matters pressing for our sober attention. One is that the United States Treasury will have to go into the market in June for a cool billion in American dollars. Another is that when the fiscal year 1932 ends on June 30 the Federal deficit for the twelve months will stand somewhere between \$2,500,000,000 and an even \$3,000,000,000. At that date, also, the national debt will be \$19,500,000,000, against a post-war loss of \$16,185,498,299 two years ago.

IT is a fact, too, that during the last five months the Federal deficit has increased at the approximate rate of \$3,000,000 a day. At current farm prices, this represents 16,000,000 bushels of wheat a day in excess of output over income. Translated to the terms of the South, the daily deficit now is running at the rate of \$55.73 a bale of middling cotton. Reduced to terms of wages, the national deficit is increasing at such a rate that it would require the entire earnings of 2,000,000 men at \$4 a day to balance the budget.

ANOTHER singular fact about our national finances which never has been dealt with in the "Wizard of Oz" is that during the last three months the Federal deficit has been absorbing the lending power of the American financial structure at a rate almost three times as great as the entire business structure absorbed bank credit during the years 1927-29. In those two years the average daily increase in bank loans and investments was \$4,500,000, or approximately \$1,500,000 less than the daily average Federal deficit thus far in the 1932 fiscal year.

This may explain in part why it is difficult to borrow money at your bank.

It may explain also why he said behind the words of President Hoover yesterday when he said to the honorable Senate: "The natural wealth of this country is unimpaired, but the inherent abilities of our people to meet their problems is being restrained by the failure of the Government to act. Time is of the essence. Every day's delay makes new wounds and extends them. I come before you in sympathy with the difficulties which the problem presents and in a sincere spirit of helpfulness. I ask of you to accept some basis of practical adjustment essential to the welfare of our people. In your hands at this moment is the answer to the question whether democracy has the capacity to act speedily enough to save itself in an emergency."

And if democracy has not that capacity? On this point, unfortunately, we find nothing in our copy of Alice in Wonderland; and the Wizard of Oz was out to lunch when we called.

STOCKS CHANGED
BY ASSOCIATED GASCompany to Pay Semiannually
on Preferred, Instead
of Quarterly.

New York, May 31 (A.P.)—Directors of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. have decided that the company henceforth will pay dividends semiannually, instead of quarterly as heretofore, on the \$7, \$8.50, \$5.50 and \$4 dividend series preferred stock and \$4 cumulative preference stocks, the company announced today.

The purpose of this change is to conserve cash resources so that the company may be placed in a better position to meet the one-year notes of certain subsidiaries maturing during the next three months.

There is a possibility, the company stated, that dividends may have to be declared in scrip, but the management is hopeful that by October 1 conditions will have changed sufficiently to permit financing of underlying maturities by issue of long-term mortgage bonds. If the company can do this dividends will be paid in cash.

In its statement the company said it had received assurances from its bankers that plans will be developed shortly for taking care, by extension of the one-year notes of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation and Pennsylvania Electric Co.

F. S. Burroughs, for fifteen years the Harris, Forbes & Co. partner, has been elected a vice president of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. while Mr. Burroughs specialized in matters connected with public utility bond financing.

Canadian Hydro-Electric. The Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Ltd., and subsidiaries, reports for the year ended December 31, 1931, net income of \$2,308,546 after interest, depreciation, amortization and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, compared with \$1,924,931 in 1930. The company is a unit of the International Paper & Power Co.

Utility Prospects. Last week saw another slump in preferred stocks of public utilities which formerly enjoyed a high investment rating. Wall Street is just a little grimmer over the persistent weakness in many of these issues, due to the fact that latest earnings statements appear to give no ground for fears that earnings will be insufficient to meet the interest on the new issues.

While the electric industry remains close to the lowest level of the depression to date, it appears that power production has been virtually stabilized during the past two weeks, after an extended period of severe and almost uninterrupted decline, according to the Standard Statistics Co.

May Dividends. Dividends were omitted on 147 stock issues in May, compared with 188 in April and 184 in May last year, according to a compilation. The May omissions brought the total of such actions for the first five months of the year to 645, compared with 545 in the first five months of 1931.

Bond maturities in June amount to \$104,016,000, of which \$67,240,000 is in corporate maturities and \$36,776,000 in foreign government issues, according to a compilation by Jones & Co. The corporate total compares with maturities of \$58,519,000 in May and \$80,871,000 in June last year.

Boston & Maine. Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. at its meeting today, took no action on the dividend of the 7 per cent prior preferred stock.

Washington Stocks

Sales—Regular call, 11:15 a. m. Washington Gas & Elec. 100 at 100. Georgetown Gas 50 at 100. Capital Traction Co. 100 at 100. Washington Gas & Elec. 100 at 100. Capital Traction Co. 100 at 100.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Ann. Tel. & Tel. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100.

MISCELLANEOUS

Barber & Ross, Inc. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100.

NATIONAL BANKS

Capital 100 at 100. Columbia 100 at 100. District 100 at 100. Liberty 100 at 100. Union 100 at 100.

TRUST COMPANIES

Ann. Security & Trust Co. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of Bethesda 100 at 100. Commerce & Savings 100 at 100. Federal Savings Bank 100 at 100.

FIRE INSURANCE

American 100 at 100. Commercial 100 at 100. Fireman 100 at 100.

MISCELLANEOUS

Barber & Ross, Inc. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100. Wash. Tr. & Tel. 100 at 100.

THIS IS ON THE HOUSE



The above chart shows the movement of prices on the New York Stock Exchange since the tax bill was presented in the House of Representatives, on March 7. The scale indicates the composite high, low and close of 100 representative stocks, in dollars per share. The previous loss for the depression were broken on March 27, one week after the House fell into leaderless chaos over the sales tax.

MARKET COMMENT

Robert C. Jones & Co.—In our opinion good bonds are selling at the greatest bargain prices in the history of the country. The bond average has declined for 19 consecutive days, and the combined average of 20 representative industrials, 20 rails and 20 utilities is around 88 cents on the dollar. We unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of sound bonds at present depressed prices and feel that they will start a sustained advance in price on any constructive news.

G. M. P. Murphy & Co.—Nothing happened over the week-end to change prevailing pessimism. In some respects the situation looks worse, especially from the standpoint of developments abroad.

Wagman, Branner & Co.—New lows were made in all security markets under a continuation of liquidation. Dow Jones averages on Wednesday closed at 137.00, or a decline of 88 1/2 per cent from the high of 381.17 in 1929. Railroads dropped to 14.20, or a decline of 92 1/2 per cent from the high of 169.11. Utilities dropped to 17.75, or a decline of 87 3/4 per cent from the high of 144.61. Bank stocks followed the general trend in spite of the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank had increased its discount rate to 4 per cent.

Westheimer & Co.—Sentiment appears generally discouraged over failure of any constructive element to develop in the market, coupled with the depressed state of activity throughout the major industries. The liquidation has continued, but the sentiment of recent selling would indicate that turning point is near, but would advise holding or purchases until it is definitely clear that rallying forces are at work.

H. H. Hentz & Co.—Stock market psychology is now so chaotic that we are probably discounting a great many things that will never happen. Undoubtedly there will be many bankruptcies, but a large part of the liquidation has already been forced or the result of unreasoning fear. It looks like a nigger in the woodpile. Possibly there have been three niggers. The first has been the liquidation of Congress to pass a satisfactory tax bill, with the accompanying fears of inflation, a cheaper dollar and an unbalanced budget. Secondly, there is the unfavorable outlook for the Lausanne Conference, and, third, not only the lack of any pick up in business activity, but the steady drop in business indices. The third nigger hypothesis, however, is a sharp rally is certain to develop.

Visible Supply of Grain. New York, May 31 (A.P.)—The visible supply of American grain shows the following changes in bushels: Wheat decreased 1,377,000; corn increased 724,000; oats decreased 493,000; rye increased 19,000; barley decreased 65,000.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET TRANSACTIONS

Total sales, \$12,001,000; previous day, \$11,000,000. New York, May 31 (A.P.)—Gold transactions in the country's monetary stock of gold, \$12,001,000, were reported today. The exports of \$2,200,000 to Holland and \$200,000 to England, while imports of \$1,400,000 from Mexico, \$1,000,000 from Canada and \$1,000,000 from the United States, were reported.

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COTTON BELT AVOIDS
MONEY FOR RECEIVER90 Per Cent Deposit of Bonds
Makes Refunding Plan
Effective at Once.

New York, May 31 (U.P.)—A threatened receivership for the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway was averted today when 90 per cent of the holders of the road's 4 per cent consolidated mortgage bonds deposited their holdings in approval of a refunding plan.

Up until a late hour the fate of the road hung in the balance, with only 88 per cent of the bonds deposited, against the 90 per cent minimum set by the company to make the proposed refunding plan effective.

Upon receipt of the depositors' report that a sufficient number of bonds were on hand, directors of the railroad announced the plan and declared the plan operative. Under it, the bondholders will receive half the principal amount of the bonds, which were due tomorrow, in cash, and half in a new 5 per cent general and refunding mortgage.

The Cotton Belt will secure the needed cash for the half-payment from the Receivers' Trust Corporation, on a loan insured by the Southern Pacific Co., which controls the road. Today the Southern Pacific was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to guarantee the \$18,000,000 Cotton Belt notes for this loan.

Receivership for the Cotton Belt would have been inevitable had the bondholders not accepted the refunding proposal, Daniel Upthegrove, president of the road, said recently in an appeal for deposit of the bonds.

Foreign Currencies Easier. It was interesting, and perhaps significant, that foreign currencies which have been expressing forcefully Europe's concern over our affairs, took an easier turn, although not necessarily improvement of the dollar was slight.

Unquestionably Chancellor Brüning's resignation and the uncertainties it called up had an influence on sentiment here. Some bankers pointed out that Brüning had not had the Reichstag majority, which weakened his position; but the point most discussed was what effect changes now necessary in Germany would have on deliveries at Lausanne.

Losses in most pivotal stocks ranged from 1 to 3 points or more. American Tobacco, closing at 88, duplicated its 1907 low and was off 3 1/2 per cent. Consolidated Gas of New York was down 3 1/2, Allied Chemical, 2 1/2, American Tobacco, 2 1/2, U. S. Steel, 1 1/2; Bethlehem Steel, 1 1/2; General Electric, 1 1/2; National Steel, 1 1/2; Woolworth, 1 1/2; Santa Fe, 1 1/2, and Pennsylvania and New York Central, 1 each.

Public Service of New Jersey and Corn Products, off 1/2; United Gas Improvement, down 1/2, and Standard Oil of New Jersey, 1/2 lower, were among the more conspicuous sufferers.

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Stock and Bond Prices Sink
Lower in Liquidation FloodAverage Share Loss Is Three Points, Heaviest Since
March 31; Berlin Situation and Congressional
Activities Blamed; Curb Retreats.

New York, May 31 (A.P.)—A rising tide of liquidation pounded against the security markets today, spurring a virtually none of the high-grade stocks and few of the best bonds. Wheat and cotton also were weak.

The average net loss for shares was 3 points according to the Standard Statistics-Associated Press composite. Only once before this year—on March 31—had there been so large a shrinkage; and on a percentage basis today's decline was much sharper. Heavy at the opening and through the noon hour, the market rallied when it learned that President Hoover had gone to the Senate with a special message, but it quickly broke again, even before the manufacturers' sales tax had been defeated in committee. Transfers totaled 1,480,000 shares.

Senatorial efforts to pad out the revenue bill to meet larger requirements failed as a confidence restoration, even though it appeared before markets closed, that enough additional income was in sight to balance the budget.

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GRAIN PRICES REACT ON BUDGET TANGLES

German Crisis and Market Outlooks Also Affect Downward Trend.

Chicago, May 31 (A.P.).—Uncertainties associated with Germany's political crisis and Washington legislation to restrict the export of War Stock and Cotton Market unsettlement, carried grain values decidedly lower today.

Spurred by rallies in wheat prices failed to hold, despite 1,402,000 bushels decrease of the United States wheat available supply, and notwithstanding a smaller annual crop, which has 1,000,000 bushels of North American wheat had been taken for shipment overseas. Monthly unofficial crop estimates projected a 1932 crop of 1,200 to prove radically bullish, but one estimate issued today in advance put the 1932 domestic winter wheat crop at 488,000,000 bushels, an amount

Wheat closed unsteady at almost the day's low, 1½ to 2 cents under Saturday's finish, corn ¾ to 1½ cents, oats varying from ¼ to 1½ cents and provisions unchanged to 7 cents lower.

Market Hit at Start.

Right at the outset, the wheat market here received a black eye as a result of unexpected sharp downturns in Liverpool quotations, together with Liverpool news that some financial trouble was feared following the fall of the German cabinet. Bears laid stress also on Kansas telegraphic advices from a leading expert in that section that the crop outlook had been greatly improved by rains, and that with favorable weather a wheat yield of 30,000,000 bushels was possible for Kansas, a figure which, according to trade forecasts have indicated but 75,000,000. Considerable notice was

also taken of reports that the new 1932 wheat harvest was just beginning throughout northern Texas. With the first of the constant watch of the New York stock market, wheat pit sentiment in the late dealings became much more bearish than at any recent time, word that Spain had authorized importation of 100,000 additional tons of wheat and that Britain had increased its import duty on wheat was practically ignored. A decrease of 2,128,000 bushels in the amount of wheat on ocean passage was also disregarded.

Corn and oats sagged with wheat and as a result of favorable weather and of slowness of Eastern demand from

Futures Price Range.			
Wheat—	High	Low	Close
May	57½	55½	56-56½
July, new....	57½	57	57
Sept. new....	59½	58½	58½

December ...	62%	61½	61½-%
Corn—			
May	29%	29	29
July	31%	30%	30½-%
September...	34½	33½	33½-%
December ...	34%	34½	34½-%
Oats—			
May	23%	22%	23½-%
July	22%	22%	22%
September ..	22½	22½	22½-%

1 Cap Adm pf A (3)	24%	24%	24%	-	1/4	24	17 Grant C Stl (2)	8%	7	7	-	2	6%	63 Oils Elev (11%)	10%	9	9%	-	1%	9	1 Unit Strs pf. (1.81%)	30	30	30	-	1	30
69 Case J I	19%	17%	17%	-	1%	17%	7 Grant (W St) (1)	15	14%	14%	-	1/4	14%	2 Oils Stl	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	2 Univ Lect Tab (3)	13	13	13	-	1	12
20 Case J I pf (7)	34	32	32	+	1	32	24 Gt No Iron Ore ctf (2)	8	6	6	-	1/4	5%	10 Oils Stl pr pf	3%	3%	3%	-	1/4	3%	20 Univ Plst 1st pf (8)	27	26	27	-	1	27

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 58; No. 3 red, 57; 57½; No. 1 hard, 58; No. 2 hard, 58; 58½; No. 4 yellow hard, 58½; No. 1 Northern spring, 60; 60½; No. 2 Northern spring, 60½.

CORN—No. 1 mixed, 3½; No. 2 mixed, 3½; No. 1 yellow, 32; No. 2 yellow, 3½; 32; No. 1 white, 32; No. 2 white, 32.

OATS—No. 1 white, 24; No. 2 white, 23½; 24.

RYE—No. 3, 38½.

BARLEY—34; 46.

TIMOTHY SEED—2.75; 3.00.

CLOVER SEED—9.25; 14.00.

CHICAGO STOCKS.		Bid.	Asked.
Yellow Tail		8 1/2	9 1/2
Thompson		8 1/2	9 1/2
Wahl		1 1/2	1 3/4
Ward Bros		1 1/2	1 3/4
National Leather		7 1/2	7 3/4
Swift International		12 1/2	13 1/2
Libby, McNeill & Libby		1 1/2	1 3/4
Midwest Oil		1 1/2	1 3/4
City Com. pr.		58 1/2	59 1/2
Public Service 1100 par.		32	34
Public Service 80 par.		37 1/2	40
Chas. pr.		101	102 1/2
Borg Warner		3 1/2	4
U. S. Steel		13 1/2	14 1/2
U. S. Gypsum		13 1/2	14 1/2
U. S. Steel & Iron		13 1/2	14 1/2
Balaban & Katz		10 1/2	11 1/2
Cons. pr.		4	4 1/2

Sales in hundreds				Sales in hundreds				Sales in hundreds				Sales in hundreds				Sales in hundreds				Sales in hundreds				Sales in hundreds							
High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
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[illegible]

